





# 120 Nations Sign On for Ban on Chemical Weapons

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

PARIS — In what has been hailed as the first attempt to eliminate an entire category of weapons of mass destruction, more than 120 nations, including the United States and Russia, began signing an agreement Wednesday to ban the production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons.

Under the accord, all such weapons must be destroyed within 10 years of the treaty's entry into force. Tight verification procedures will also allow international inspection of existing chemical weapons sites as well as of plants capable of making such weapons.

At present, only the United States, Russia and Iraq admit to possessing chemical weapons, but experts believe that 20 more countries — among them China, India, Pakistan, Libya, Iran and Israel — have stock-

piles of the weapons. The treaty requires signatories to disclose any chemical arms.

Most countries thought to possess chemical weapons have agreed to sign the agreement. Some Arab countries decided to withhold adherence to the treaty to protest Israel's refusal to accept the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty of 1967.

Because of the large number of delegations involved, the signing ceremony, which began at the headquarters of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, will continue through Friday. The United States and Russia were among those signing.

While negotiations on the treaty began as far as back as 1968, however, they only gathered momentum after Iraq used poison gas to kill an estimated 5,000 Kurds in March 1988. Iraq also threatened Israel with

chemical weapons in 1989, prompting fears it might use them in the Gulf War.

Since then, UN Security Council resolutions have forced Iraq to begin destroying its chemical weapons stockpiles under international supervision. No Iraqi delegation was present at Wednesday's ceremony and Baghdad has given no indication whether it will later accept the treaty.

On the other hand, as recently as Monday of this week, the 22-nation Arab League announced that Arab countries would not sign the so-called Chemical Weapons Convention on the grounds that Israel possessed another weapon of mass destruction — a nuclear one. But on Wednesday, several Arab countries went their own way.

In fact, just as the United States was lamenting that

so many Middle East countries were absent, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Mauritania and Iran were signing the treaty. And Libya, Jordan, Yemen, Kuwait and Oman have now indicated they will do so this week.

Speaking after his, too, had signed the accord, Israel's foreign minister, Shimon Peres, used the occasion to suggest "to all the countries of the region to construct a mutually verifiable zone, free of surface-to-surface missiles and of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons."

In the one other region of the world that is caught up in arms race, the Far East, the major powers there — China, India and Pakistan — have all agreed to back the agreement, but North Korea and Vietnam did not attend the ceremony and have given no sign of their future intentions.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Palestinians to Boycott Peace Talks

JERUSALEM (AP) — The Palestinian delegation to Middle East peace talks announced Wednesday it would boycott negotiations until the 415 Palestinians expelled by Israel were permitted to return.

The announcement was made after weeks of conflicting statements from Palestinian officials on whether they would suspend participation in peace talks to protest Israel's Dec. 17 deportation of the Palestinians suspected of having links to a Muslim organization that has killed Israeli soldiers.

"The Palestinian team which is committed to the peace process does not see any possibility to resume the talks before the return of the deportees to their homeland," a statement by the delegation in Jerusalem said. A senior Israeli official called the decision "very unproductive" and said he hoped the delegates would change their minds.

### Conservatives Ally for French Ballot

PARIS (Reuters) — France's two main conservative parties agreed to join forces in most constituencies for parliamentary elections in March, in which they are favored to remove the governing Socialists from power, politicians said Wednesday.

The Gaullist Rally for the Republic and the center-right Union for Democracy agreed to field a single candidate in 460 out of 577 constituencies, said the secretary-general of Rally for the Republic, Alain Juppé.

Rival candidates of the two parties would contest the first round of the election in 84 constituencies, with the best-placed candidate then going alone into the runoff. The arrangement in the other 33 constituencies has not yet been determined.

### Felber, Swiss Leader, to Step Down

BERN (AP) — René Felber, who as president led a failed attempt to win popular approval for Switzerland's joining a huge European market, said Wednesday he would resign as foreign minister in March.

Mr. Felber, 60 and still recovering from a 1992 operation for bladder cancer, said he was stepping down for personal reasons. His one-year presidential term ended last month under the Swiss system that rotates the position among members of the cabinet.

He has expressed bitter disappointment over the referendum last month, when German-speaking voters vetoed government plans to join the 12-nation European Economic Area and create a market stretching from Iceland to Greece. The minority French-speaking parts of Switzerland voted heavily in favor.

### Fighting Spreads to Angola's South

LUANDA, Angola (Reuters) — War has broken out on another front in Angola, with government forces and UNITA rebels battling on Wednesday for the southeastern provincial capital of Menongue a day after they hit oil wells in the north, government reports said.

Military officials quoted by the Portuguese news agency Lusa said many people had been killed in the battle for Menongue, which is about 300 kilometers (190 miles) southeast of UNITA's stronghold of Huambo. Heavy artillery fire was reported throughout Menongue, one of the few large towns left untouched by the fighting that broke out about two weeks ago. Government police were in control of the situation, the officials added.

On Tuesday in the northern Zaire Province, UNITA forces destroyed five oil wells, Angolan state radio said. UNITA forces were still attacking police and civilians in Mbanza-Congo, the province's capital, the radio added.

### Tokyo Presses Review of Troop Issue

TOKYO (AP) — Japan's governing party said Wednesday that it would propose creating a parliamentary panel to review Japan's constitution, the focus of angry debate over the use of force overseas.

A spokesman for the Liberal Democratic Party declined to elaborate on whether the party had any specific revisions in mind. He said the proposal was to create a forum of government and opposition representatives for "a general review of the constitution."

A possible constitutional revision to allow easier dispatch of troops abroad for United Nations peacekeeping operations has been the subject of heated arguments since the Gulf War. Japan's constitution, enacted in 1947, bans the use of force "as a means of settling international disputes."

### Aristide Asks UN to Help Cut Exodus

MIAMI (NYT) — In a bid to forestall a huge new outflow of refugees, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, Haiti's deposed president, formally requested the United Nations on Wednesday to deploy a large observer team in his nation as the first step in international diplomatic efforts aimed at restoring him to office.

If the deployment of as many as 500 human-rights observers is accepted by Haiti's military leaders, as expected, officials of the Bush administration and the Clinton transition team hope that word of their arrival, the most significant progress in diplomatic efforts to restore democratic rule in months, will encourage Haitians to drop plans of fleeing their country.

As part of the effort to avoid a widely expected new flow of refugees coinciding with the inauguration of Bill Clinton, Father Aristide has, for the first time since his September 1991 overthrow by the army, strongly urged Haitians not to take to the seas.

### Don't Blame Us, Keating Tells U.K.

CANBERRA (Reuters) — Prime Minister Paul Keating angrily attacked Britain on Wednesday over its World War II strategy, joining a national outcry over allegations of Australian wartime cowardice.

It was British policy — not the Australian troops — that led to the fall of Singapore in 1942, Mr. Keating said. That there was an attempt "to saddle young Australian soldiers with the responsibility for the British Empire's most humiliating debacle is beyond the bounds of decency and credibility," he said.

The minister of Australian defense personnel, Gordon Bilney, said Tuesday that a wartime British commander in Malaysia was only looking for a scapegoat when he accused his Australian troops of drunkenness, insubordination, rape and murder. The allegations of cowardice came to light this week in a 1942 report by General Sir Archibald Wavell, who had directed the unsuccessful defense of what was then Malaya against Japan.

### Correction

An article in the Leisure pages of Jan. 8 inaccurately reported the site of the Arab League's headquarters. They were moved back to Cairo in 1990 after 10 years in Tunis.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

More than 100 closed-circuit video cameras will be installed at the Kuala Lumpur international airport to improve security after two major fires, the chief of airport security, Mahat Samah, said Wednesday. New metal detectors and X-ray machines also are being installed. (AP)

Indonesian aviation authorities ordered safety checks on all British-made Hawker Siddeley planes operating in Indonesia after a crash Saturday that killed 15 people, officials said Wednesday. (UPI)

Delta Air Lines said Wednesday that in markets where it competes with Northwest Airlines it would cut its lowest leisure fares by 40 percent on flights Monday through Thursday, and 30 percent on some flights Friday through Sunday. TWA, United and Continental have said they would match all or some of the Northwest cuts. (AP)

Forty-six people died from cholera in Zambia in the past week, bringing the death toll since November to 120, officials said. (AP)

## Honecker Leaves For Exile in Chile

### Polls Find Germans Opposed

By Marc Fisher  
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Erich Honecker's three-year odyssey from omnipotent leader of Communist East Germany to outcast symbol of oppression ended Wednesday with his release from a Berlin jail and flew to join his wife in exile in Chile.

A Communist street fighter from age 10, Mr. Honecker — architect of the Berlin Wall — won his freedom when two courts ruled he was too ill to stand trial for manslaughter and breach of trust.

On Tuesday, a German court ruled that Mr. Honecker, 80, should be released because his liver cancer was too advanced to permit his trial on manslaughter charges. Court-appointed doctors concluded that he had only a few months to live, but Mr. Honecker on Wednesday was certified as being healthy enough to withstand the 20-hour flight to Chile. Despite previous pessimistic reports, the chief cancer surgeon at one of Berlin's top hospitals told Mr. Honecker Tuesday night that his cancer was operable and that he had "relatively good chances."

Ousted from power in 1989, Mr. Honecker spent nearly three years in hiding, finally at the Chilean Embassy in Moscow.

Last July, German officials persuaded the Russian president, Boris N. Yeltsin, to force Mr. Honecker out of the embassy and back to Berlin to face trial for his role in the deaths of the 350 East Germans killed while trying to escape to West Germany.

Mr. Honecker, 80, had spent 169 days in Moabit Prison, where the Nazis had also jailed him as a political prisoner. He left Wednesday in a police-escorted armored limousine that took him to Berlin's Tegel airport. From there, he flew first class to Santiago via Frankfurt and Rio de Janeiro.

According to airline sources, Mr. Honecker was accompanied by agents of the German State Protection Service and by Klaus Feske, a truck driver who heads the Honecker Solidarity Committee.

A poll by the Witten Institute found 79 percent of Western Germans and 86 percent of Eastern Germans opposed to the court's decision to end the trial. In a separate survey by the Forsa Institute, about half of those polled said they believed Mr. Honecker was freed for political rather than health reasons.

"Nazi criminals were tried without consideration for their age or health," wrote Enno von Loewenstern in the daily Die Welt. "Eighty-year-olds sat in prison and at least one guilty Nazi died a few days after his conviction."

The Bonn government urged Germans to see Mr. Honecker's release as proof of a fair justice system, not as favoritism.

"It is becoming clear that we have to look beyond the legal system for ways to overcome our past," said the highest-ranking Eastern German in the government, Angela Merkel, minister for women and youth. "Legalistic means are not enough."

"Lifting the detention order against Honecker shows a respect for the rule of law that Honecker did not understand when he was in power," said a spokesman for Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

But such comments did little to assuage many Easterners, for whom the trial was the only opportunity to see justice from the men who directed East Germany's brutal system of surveillance, political conformity and environmental destruction.

Many said that Mr. Honecker, like Hitler's deputy Rudolf Hess, should have been forced to die in the film's style is straightforward and workmanlike, the script witty and high-camp. At one point, the film's villain, the surprisingly popular Richard, to lock the theater doors and unleash a 24-hour Menu music marathon. Often, the actors comment on choices that the audience has made.

Mr. Bejan describes intervention as "a cinematic game" rather than a

movie. The pleasure lies in triggering different plot variations in repeated viewings — for a \$3 ticket, audiences can stay as long as they like. In addition, they are encouraged to yell a lot in an attempt to sway votes. Agitated viewers sometimes run frantically to empty seats, pressing their buttocks.

Mr. Bejan, a former adman who speaks fluent hyperbole, compares himself and Bill Franzblau, the executive vice president of Controlled Entropy, to the early pioneers of cinema. He describes a radiant future in which Controlled Entropy becomes a high-tech studio, providing what he calls "entertainment delivery systems" to distributors, just like the Hollywood studios.

"Our goal is to put a piece of software in the theaters every 12 weeks," he said.

Today the pistol grip, tomorrow

shot on 16mm film and then transferred to laser disk. Bob Bejan, the president of Controlled Entropy, wrote the script and directed.

"It went breathtakingly quickly," said Kevin Seal, a former TV video jockey who plays Beamer. "The director thought every take was just fine. The other actors were happy, mainly because they were paid promptly."

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Two Marines patrolling the rubble-strewn green line district of Mogadishu on Wednesday following some casualties by sniper fire.

## A U.S. Marine Is Killed in Mogadishu

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOGADISHU — A Somali gunman shot and wounded a U.S. Navy medic on Wednesday hours after sniper fire killed a U.S. Marine.

U.S. troops went on high alert Wednesday after the Marine was killed in an ambush of a night patrol near Mogadishu airport. He was the first foreign soldier to be shot and killed since the start of the U.S.-led Operation Restore Hope on Dec. 9.

A U.S. military spokesman, Air Force Captain Joe Davis, said the Marine patrol fell into an ambush Tuesday night.

A few hours later, a Somali gunman fired three shots at a Marine patrol about 800 meters south of an old soccer stadium in north Mogadishu. One bullet hit a U.S. Navy hospital corpsman in the left shoulder, a statement said.

The Marines fired back, but the statement did not say if they had hit the unidentified gunman.

Prospects for restoring stability in Somalia plummeted when warlords ended nine days of talks in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, without agreement on a UN-brokered peace plan.

Eleven factions aligned with the warlord Mohammed Ali Mahdi said they would attend a March 15 national reconciliation conference to establish Somalia's first government since rebels toppled President Mohammed Siad Barre in January 1991.

But the rival warlord, Mohammed Farrah Aidid, refused to join them unless he and his allies received special status in recognition of their military might and role in ousting Mr. Siad Barre.

The breakdown increased pressure on the U.S.-led force to disarm the militias, whose clan feuding killed 30,000 people in Mogadishu after the dictator's overthrow.

Washington has insisted that its troops are not in Somalia to act as a police force but to stop gunmen from preying on relief efforts to save more than a million people at risk of starvation.

Since the weekend U.S. forces have stepped up raids on gun markets and arms caches in Mogadishu and have been seizing guns at roadblocks.

More than 22,500 U.S. military personnel, including those aboard ships offshore, are involved in the Somali aid mission. About 10,000 U.S. Marines are in Mogadishu. In all, 33,000 troops from 21 countries are in Somalia.

Since Sunday, Marines have been rounding up weapons and ammunition, gathering 16 truckloads in sweeps of gun markets and storehouses. The take included 265 rifles and 55 machine guns.

U.S. troops at the entrance to the port and at the gate to Mogadishu University also came under fire from gunmen in speeding cars. At least a dozen shots were fired at the troops in both locations, but there were no casualties.

The slain Marine, who apparently died of a head wound, was identified as Domingo Arroyo, 21, a Gulf War veteran. He was the first U.S. serviceman killed since the Americans landed Dec. 9 as part of a UN-endorsed effort to end the rampant looting and lawlessness that have prolonged a devastating famine. (Reuters, AP)

## Saddam's Defiance Precipitated Raids

By Youssef M. Ibrahim  
New York Times Service

CAIRO — The air raids over Iraq by allied forces were preceded by bold and defiant acts ordered by Baghdad as Iraqi salvage crews crossed Kuwait's borders for the fourth day in a row and Iraq revived its claim of being the rightful owner of the tiny emirate.

These steps followed a stream of other defiant acts, including the reported deployment of surface-to-air missiles in regions where they threatened allied flights over northern and southern Iraq and the refusal to allow United Nations inspectors to fly to Baghdad in UN aircraft.

Describing Kuwait as "an integral part of Iraq," a senior Iraqi official, Abdel Jabbar Muhsein, President Saddam Hussein's spokesman, vowed in an editorial published Wednesday morning that "Kuwait shall return to Iraq in defiance of the Security Council and America."

"Kuwait is part of Iraq," Mr. Muhsein wrote in Al-Jumhuriya, a daily government-owned newspaper that is managed by Mr. Saddam's son Qudsai. "This is a historic fact, and international treaties and world consciences cannot change the facts of history forever."

In Kuwait, an official of the UN

observer mission that administers the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait said that 50 to 60 Iraqi aircraft entered the zone again for the fourth time in as many days to strip equipment and machinery from the Umm Qasr naval base that belonged to Iraq before the Gulf War. The United Nations has determined that the zone is Kuwaiti territory.

The official, Abdel Latif Kabbaj, said between 50 and 60 Iraqi aircraft under contract with the Iraqi government "were continuing to remove again all their property from south of the border in the Kuwaiti side of the demilitarized zone."

He said that the workers, who said they were under orders to carry on with their mission, "did not obtain necessary clearance for that, and they didn't ask for it."

Iraq has maintained that it was entitled to remove equipment that belonged to it. But this issue is a matter of dispute, and the removal two days ago of weapons and missiles directly contravenes existing cease-fire agreements signed by Iraq in 1991 with allied troops after its defeat in the Gulf War.

Before the allied air raids began, UN officials in Kuwait said the naval base and its warehouses still contained small arms, chemical materials and anti-tank weapons.

## U.S. Says Iraqis Fired Missile at American Plane

WASHINGTON — An Iraqi MIG-25 fired a heat-seeking missile at a U.S. warplane on Dec. 27, U.S. officials say.

The incident was disclosed by the Bush administration this week in a briefing to President-elect Bill Clinton's national security advisers, according to an unnamed Clinton adviser.

The Iraqi Atoll air-to-air missile, which fell short of its American target, went undetected at the time but was revealed in after-action analysis of the computer tapes of an Airborne Warning and Control System plane.

It was clear, a Bush administration official said, that "instead of just teasing, they were trying to bring down a plane."

The incident took place shortly before a confrontation in which two American F-16s challenged two Iraqi MiG-25s.

An F-16 destroyed one of the MiGs. (Reuters, WP)

## North Sea Oil Rig Evacuated

The Associated Press

OSLO (AP) — Helicopters evacuated 42 people from a North Sea oil rig Wednesday after a fire broke out in its machine room, rescue officials said.

## RAID: Missiles Targeted

(Continued from page 1)

mainly F-15s but also carrier-based F-18s.

France and Britain announced that their planes were taking part in the allied action, but the bulk of the operation was borne by the more sophisticated and varied array of U.S. warplanes that took off from bases in Saudi Arabia and from an aircraft carrier in the Gulf.

Other planes, including F-16s and French Mirage 2000s, flew protective cover in case any Iraqi aircraft tried to intercept the attack. Iraq's MIG and Mirage fighters are not equipped for night fighting and avoided combat during the Gulf War.

In addition, the U.S. attack involved aircraft equipped for electronic warfare, including specially adapted F-111s and a half-dozen British Tornados, to overwhelm Iraqi air defenses and help pinpoint targets.

The White House threatened to extend the air raids "without further warning" if Iraq continued to defy the coalition. Future targets could include air bases used by planes that have made incursions into the no-flight zone.

The raid on Wednesday was described as a "warning" to Baghdad to stop floating the cease-fire terms set by the United Nations after the Gulf War, which began two years ago this week.

Iraqi missiles have also been moved into the exclusion zone in northern Iraq, but there were no reports of action there by the allied aircraft based in Turkey.

The timing of the attack apparently reflected not only mounting international irritation with Iraq but also a desire in Washington to deliver the blow ahead of the end of George Bush's presidency next Wednesday. Adverse weather in the Gulf can complicate air strikes and might have pushed back the raid for several days.

Aides to President-elect Bill Clinton said that he supported the action against Iraq. It will be easier for him to pursue a policy of military enforcement that is already under way than to order an escalation in the Western position immediately upon assuming office.

The potential impact on development in Yugoslavia also entered allied calculations in using air power to enforce UN rules against Iraq.

## Serb Stakes Job on Peace Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — Radovan Karadzic, the leader of the Bosnian Serbs, predicted on Wednesday that Serbian deputies would approve a new constitution for Bosnia-Herzegovina, but he said he expected a tough battle over the plan.

Mr. Karadzic, who nearly forced international peace talks to collapse on Tuesday by first rejecting and then agreeing to the plan, confirmed that he would offer his resignation if the Bosnian Serbian assembly did not support him.

"I am aware that I am going to have a very hard time in my parliament, but this is the last big concession by Serbs for the sake of peace," he said before leaving Geneva for Belgrade.

Mr. Karadzic agreed to the plan, which would create a sovereign Bosnia divided into 10 autonomous provinces, under pressure from his Serbian backers, including President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia.

He also was pressured by the co-chairmen of the talks, Cyrus R. Vance and Lord Owen, who warned that the Serbs would be held responsible for the collapse of four months of negotiations if they continued to press for a separate state inside Bosnia.

But in what some diplomats said was a potential escape clause, Mr. Karadzic said he needed seven days to win the approval of the assembly of his self-proclaimed government.

That approval was immediately put in doubt, Biljana Plavsic, the

No. 3 Serbian leader, said hours after Mr. Karadzic's agreement that the deputies would reject it.

Mr. Karadzic replied: "I also have some anxiety about that but I do believe I will get a majority. I'm sure I will not have a unanimous decision of our parliament, that's what shows the reaction of Mrs. Plavsic."

Asked what would happen if the deputies refused, he said, "I should offer my resignation."

As diplomatic efforts to end the fighting continued, a British soldier serving with the United Nations force escorting aid convoys in Bosnia was shot and killed by small-arms fire on Wednesday, the British Defense Ministry said. (Reuters)

## BUTTONS: Interactive Film Audiences Help Thicken the Plots

(Continued from page 1)

movie. The pleasure lies in triggering different plot variations in repeated viewings — for a \$3 ticket, audiences can stay as long as they like. In addition, they are encouraged to yell a lot in an attempt to sway votes. Agitated viewers sometimes run frantically to empty seats, pressing their buttocks.

Mr. Bejan, a former adman who speaks fluent hyperbole, compares himself and Bill Franzblau, the executive vice president of Controlled Entropy, to the early pioneers of cinema. He describes a radiant future in which Controlled Entropy becomes a high-tech studio, providing what he calls "entertainment delivery systems" to distributors, just like the Hollywood studios.

"Our goal is to put a piece of software in the theaters every 12 weeks," he said.

Today the pistol grip, tomorrow

the world. "In another year, you'll see the pistol grip plus a seat with gyroscope motion control," Mr. Bejan said. "Two years after that, it will be virtual reality, with the goggles and gloves."

Others are not so sure. Lawrence Ruisi, an executive vice president of Sony Pictures Entertainment, the parent company of Loews, said: "There's no doubt that interactive and the whole interactive genre, if you can call it that, is in its very, very early stages. The challenge is to learn from what's going on and shape Interfilm into something that audiences will enjoy and want to experience."

Already, Sony has decided that the opening scene of the film, in which an actor in a scientist's lab coat tells the audience how to use Interfilm, does not quite do the job. Employees of Controlled En-

tropy now give a combination pop talk and lecture before each showing of the film.

"If you see it twice, you become a true believer, you see that there really are different films there," Mr. Ruisi said. "But we have to get that across in one shot."

Some audiences find the 10-second voting period too slow, and at a recent screening of the film, malcontents were loudly demanding a plot choice well before the film had one to offer.

Over the next six weeks, "I'm Your Man," which has been seen by about 4,500 people so far at Loews 19th Street, will open at seven more theaters across the country. They will be outfitted with the pistol grip and computer hardware at a cost of \$70,000 per, little more than the cost of installing a Dolby sound system.



## TRANSITION

## SHOULDER TO SHOULDER

## ★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

## Brown Gala Canceled Over Ethics Questions

WASHINGTON — A lavish inaugural gala honoring Commerce Secretary-designate Ronald H. Brown was canceled on Wednesday after reports that corporations were helping to pay for the affair, raising questions of propriety.

A statement from the Democratic National Committee said the event had been planned before anyone — not the planners, not the sponsors, not chairman Ron Brown — knew he would be secretary of commerce. The announcement said the event had been planned to "honor Mr. Brown's success as Democratic Party chairman."

I. C. Penney, Adhesives-Busch, PepsiCo, Textron and Sony Music Entertainment were among the corporations helping to stage the gala, "Friends of Ron Brown," which was to have been held Sunday night at the Kennedy Center.

A Democratic Party spokeswoman, Ginny Tezzano, said the companies "were asked to help and they were willing to help to pay the overhead costs" for the party.

According to published reports, corporate sponsors were paying \$10,000 apiece to finance the event.

As head of the Commerce Department, Mr. Brown could play a major role in developing Clinton administration policies regarding business regulation and trade.

Mr. Brown said at his confirmation hearing last week that his representation as a lawyer-lobbyist for Japanese electronics companies and Haiti's former Duvalier dictatorship did not pose any conflict that would disqualify him for a cabinet post. But Republican senators questioned his business ties.

One Democrat familiar with the planning of the gala said the idea had come primarily from two Democratic National Committee members, Don Fowler of South Carolina and Ann Campbell of New Jersey. (AP)

## Lifting of Military's Gay Ban, but Quietly

WASHINGTON — Senior aides to President-elect Bill Clinton, who is under pressure from the military to back off his commitment to lift the ban on homosexuals in the armed services, have been floating a plan to do so without a presidential order.

Under the proposal, Mr. Clinton would issue written instructions to his defense secretary-designate, Representative Les Aspin, directing him to remove the ban and drop any current cases against suspected homosexuals in the military. Recruits would no longer be asked about their sexual orientation.

It is not clear what practical difference it would make to have the directive issued by the defense secretary instead of the president. But gay rights advocates consulted on the plan have reacted with outrage, contending that the proposal would weaken the pledge Mr. Clinton repeated throughout his campaign. President George Bush said he would not lift the ban.

These advocates say that only an executive order, akin to President Harry S. Truman's order in 1948 that integrated the military, can send the message needed to convince the military of Mr. Clinton's resolve. (NYT)

## Conservative Republicans Rally for a Fight

WASHINGTON — Leaders of the conservative wing of the Republican Party have created an organization to be their intellectual and power base during the coming battle to define the party and the political right.

Vin Weber, a former congressman from Minnesota, will be president of the group, Empower America, which will be a combination think tank-advocacy organization. The group will have three paragon of conservatism as founding directors: Jack F. Kemp, the outgoing housing and urban development secretary; William J. Bennett, a former education secretary; and Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, a former United Nations ambassador.

Mr. Kemp and Mr. Bennett are considered possible candidates for the 1996 Republican presidential nomination.

Empower America will attempt to bridge the fissure in the Republican Party between the Christian evangelicals, led by the Reverend Pat Robertson and his Christian Coalition, and a moderate wing that includes many supporters of abortion rights, some of whom recently formed a group called the Republican Majority Coalition.

## Journalist Set to Direct East European Aid

WASHINGTON — Strobe Talbott, a Time magazine columnist, appears set to be the administrator for aid to Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union in the Clinton administration.

The new post will be created to pull together and coordinate disparate aid efforts, which critics say have been undermined by bureaucratic mudslinging and lack of follow-through, under various laws, including the 1992 Freedom Support Act. Mr. Talbott's closeness to President-elect Bill Clinton — they were roommates at Oxford — is seen as a valuable asset for a job that will cut across several departments. (WP)

## Quote-Unquote:

On the scramble in Congress for tickets to inaugural events, Peggy Whitte, press secretary for Senator Charles S. Robb, Democrat of Virginia: "It's dog-eat-dog, every member for himself." (WP)

## Christopher Backs Force in Iraq, and Maybe on Serbs

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State-designate Warren M. Christopher on Wednesday backed the use of force against Iraq and promised a tougher U.S. policy to halt Serbian aggression in the war in the former Yugoslavia.

In his confirmation hearing, Mr. Christopher told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that President-elect Bill Clinton stood shoulder-to-shoulder with President George Bush in his showdown with the Iraqi president, Saddam Hussein.

Departing from a prepared statement, Mr. Christopher said:

"I say with great determination that Saddam Hussein should not doubt for a second that we, the incoming administration, will meet that test."

"President Clinton will insist on the unconditional compliance with UN resolutions."

Mr. Christopher also said Mr. Clinton would push for more effective international action, possibly including force, to compel Serbia to halt the war in the former Yugoslavia.

"I can assure you that this administration will vigorously pursue concerted action with our European allies and international bodies to end the slaughter in Bosnia," he said.

"Europe and the world community in general," he added, "must bring real pressures, economic and military, to bear on the Serbian leadership to halt its savage policy of ethnic cleansing."

Outlining his general philosophy in the conduct of world affairs, Mr. Christopher said that the "discreet and careful use of force in certain circumstances — and its credible threat in general — will be essential to the success of our diplomacy and foreign policy."

Mr. Christopher, 67, was President Jimmy Carter's

deputy secretary of state from 1977 to 1980. Since then, he has headed a major law firm in Los Angeles.

He has the reputation of being a cautious and secretive man who believes in the power of diplomacy to achieve results. He played a key role in negotiating the release of U.S. diplomats held hostages by Iran from 1979 to 1981.

During the hearing, Mr. Christopher denied reports that as a deputy attorney general in the 1960s he was aware of surveillance by military intelligence agents of anti-Vietnam War protesters.

"I had no knowledge of the kinds of covert surveillance and infiltration that came to light after I came to office," he said.

Mr. Christopher promised continuity with the Bush administration in several areas, including the Middle East peace process, ratification and implementation of

arms control agreements with Russia and policy toward Iraq.

But he also indicated some possible changes. On China, Mr. Christopher said the United States could not ignore continued reports that Beijing was exporting sensitive military equipment and abusing human rights.

A major theme of the statement was the need to work harder to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Mr. Christopher also said the Clinton administration would work with its partners in the Group of Seven industrialized nations to increase support for economic restructuring in Russia, provided that Russia continued to move toward a free-market economy.

He also promised to devote more attention to Japan and maintain an economic embargo on Cuba.



LEAVING THE STAGE — Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney, after he delivered a farewell address at Fort Meyers, Virginia.

## Save Freedomia? Enlist New Lawmakers

By Howard Kurtz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — You're a freshman member of Congress. You're doing a live radio interview by phone. A New York talk-show host tosses you a curveball:

"What should we be doing to stop the ethnic cleansing in Freedomia?"

Normal person's response: "Freedomia? Isn't that the fictional country in the Marx Brothers film 'Duck Soup'? Who the heck is this, anyway?" It was, in fact, a hoax perpetrated by Spy magazine.

Representative's response: Sound sage and measured at all times.

Nick Smith, Republican of Michigan, stepped right up to the plate: "My impression, Henry, is that we've got to be very careful, that moving through the United Nations effort has a great deal of merit right now."

James M. Talent, Republican of Missouri: "I think anything we can do to use the good offices of the U.S. government to assist stopping the killing over there, we should do."

Corrine Brown, Democrat of Florida: "I think all of those situations are very, very sad, and I just think we need to take action to assist the people."

Steve Buyer, Republican of Indiana:

"Yeah, it's a different situation than the Middle East."

Jay Inslee, Democrat of Washington, offered a state-of-the-art, all-purpose response. "I have to be honest with you," he said. "I'm not familiar with that proposal, um, but it's coming to the point now that a blind eye to it for the next 10 years is not the answer."

Later, Representative Inslee said: "I thought the interview was strange. I remember thinking, 'Why in heck would a radio station want to talk to someone from Selah, Washington? I guess Spy got me.'"

Mr. Inslee said he thought the interviewer was talking about Bosnia. "If anyone had said Freedomia I would've remembered that, because I'm a big Groucho fan," he said. But he added: "I don't want to disparage Spy's impetuous record of accuracy."

Mr. Talent, the newcomer from Missouri, proved he has a bright political future when the bogus "Henry Rose Show" asked whether he is a dog or cat person.

"Basically a dog person," he said. "I certainly, though, wouldn't want to offend my constituents who are cat people, and I should say that being, I hope, a sensitive person, that I have nothing against cats, and had cats when I was a boy, and if we didn't have the

two dogs, might very well be interested in having a cat now."

Mr. Smith said he thought the interviewer was talking about Somalia. "I don't even know Spy magazine," he said. "It wouldn't surprise me that people could name a lot of countries I'd never heard of."

As if the radio stunt wasn't enough, Spy also had someone pose as a "Donahue" producer and ask Capitol Hill aides why their members would make good guests for the television show.

Frank Guerra, an aide to Representative Henry Bonilla, Republican of Texas, said of his boss: "Quite honestly, he will look different. He's a, you know, minority." He added: "He is an oddity, to be honest — he has a physical presence, an animal quality."

Mr. Guerra said later that Spy "got it wrong."

"I never said he had an animal quality. I may have said an animated quality."

He said he was simply explaining that Mr. Bonilla "comes from a television background and has a good television presence."

Mr. Guerra said later that Spy "got it wrong."

## Iran Hostage Panel Sees No Reagan Deal

## Many Retractions Are Cited

By Neil A. Lewis

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A bipartisan House panel has concluded that there is no merit to the persistent accusations that people associated with the 1980 presidential campaign of Ronald Reagan struck a secret deal with Iran to delay the release of American hostages until after the election.

"There is no credible evidence supporting any attempt or proposal to attempt by the Reagan presidential campaign, or persons representing or associated with the campaign to delay the release of the American hostages in Iran," the panel concluded in a summary of its report.

The summary, distributed Tuesday, describes the report as "the most thorough and complete investigation and analysis of the October Surprise allegations to date."

More than 230 people were interviewed in several countries by 10 lawyers and six investigators working for the House October Surprise Task Force.

The Reagan campaign, the report said, was fearful that President Jimmy Carter would arrange a last-minute agreement to free the 52 hostages in the final month of the election campaign, or that he would spring an October Surprise.

The phrase became a catchall term to describe the entire episode, including the accusations that some of Mr. Reagan's aides worked to delay the hostages' release to deny Mr. Carter the benefit of the publicity.

In essence, the investigation concluded that the stories of Reagan campaign operatives working secretly with the Iranians to delay the hostages' release were spread by people whose testimony does not hold up against credible documentary evidence, including telephone, hotel and credit card records as well as raw intelligence reports.

In addition, one of the principal sources for many of the news reports, Jamshid Hashemi, an Iranian arms dealer, has retracted his story. Mr. Hashemi, the report said, told House investigators under oath that he had no knowledge of any efforts to delay the release of the hostages.

The findings of the \$1.35-million investigation were similar to those of a far less ambitious inquiry undertaken by a Senate committee last year. In that report, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said some members of the Reagan campaign team came close to committing improprieties in seeking information as private citizens about the hostages.

But the Senate committee similarly concluded that there was no plan to ask Iran to delay the hostages' release.

The House panel said it undertook its inquiry because the accusations, if they had been true, "would be wholly beyond the wildest excesses in our constitutional history." It said the notion that "leaders of one of our two principal parties would attempt to steel a presidential election by seeking to prolong the incarceration of fellow American citizens by foreign terrorists is little short of treachery."

The hostages were ultimately freed by Iran on Jan. 20, 1981, the day that Mr. Reagan was sworn in as president. The theory of the arranged delay attracted heightened public interest in April 1991, when Gary Sick, a national security aide in the Carter White House, wrote an article for the Op-Ed page in

## Raids Prompt No Israeli Moves

Jerusalem — Israel is following the allied raids on Iraq, but is not taking special civil defense measures against a possible Iraqi attack on the country, Israeli radio said Wednesday.

The United States and its Western allies launched air raids against Iraq on Wednesday in retaliation for repeated cease-fire violations, administration officials said.

"The army and the security administration are following the events in Iraq but say the matter does not relate to us directly and our interest is especially in what such an attack can cause in terms of the Iraqi response," the radio said.

Iraq fired Scud missiles against Israel during the Gulf War in 1991.

## Senate POW Report: More Fuel for the Unending Debate

By Clifford Krauss

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — No issue has been more enduring or painful over the last three decades than the fate of thousands of unaccounted-for U.S. servicemen taken prisoner or missing during the Vietnam War. But after 17 months of hearings, the largest declassification of government documents in history, and search missions throughout Asia, a special Senate panel re-

leased a report Wednesday that may only succeed in dropping kindling on the embers.

The Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs was organized

17 months ago to put the controversy to rest.

The panel offered comfort and information to scores of families about their loved ones. It succeeded

in pushing Vietnam to improve its cooperation in accounting for the missing. And it helped publicize the operations of fraudulent merchants faking evidence to capitalize on the hopes of relatives of the 2,265 Americans whose fates have not been conclusively determined since the Vietnam War.

But the committee report's basic conclusion differs little from what the official government position has been for some years: "We acknowledge that there is no proof that U.S. POWs survived, but neither is there proof that all of those who did not return had died."

But while it found "no compelling evidence" that missing American servicemen are still alive in Indochina, it reported that there is evidence "that indicates the possibility of survival, at least for a small number" of servicemen after the 1973 prisoner release following the Paris peace talks.

The report is perhaps most provocative in disclosing that American intelligence and military officials had hoped that about 40 imprisoned servicemen would be released in 1973, but instead only 12 were returned.

"These reports were taken seriously enough at the time to prompt recommendations by some officials for military action aimed at gaining the release of the additional prisoners thought to be held."

The committee criticized Washington's handling of intelligence information and inadequate disclosure of information to family members over the years, but it strenuously denied that any deliberate cover-up took place.

It revealed that the Reagan administration even secretly funneled donations from POW-MIA groups to supply and arm anti-Communist Laotian rebels, an operation unauthorized by Congress that Senator Charles E. Grassley, Republican of Iowa, wants referred to the Justice Department for investigation.

The debate about the prisoners of war and the missing in action has been a saga of alleged government cover-ups, lurid stories of Americans kept in cages, and charlatans doctoring photographs to make cruel profits from grieving families.

The inconclusive report released Wednesday becomes one more chapter in a controversy that may never be entirely settled.

## High Court Backs Foes of Abortion

## 5-4 Ruling Limits Federal Intervention at Clinic Protests

By Joan Biskupic

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a decision that gives a vote of confidence to the anti-abortion movement, the Supreme Court ruled Wednesday that a federal civil rights law cannot be used to stop abortion protesters from blocking access to clinics.

The 6-to-3 decision, which said "there are common and respectable reasons for opposing" abortion, held that women who seek abortions are not a class to be protected by federal law, such as blacks became in the Reconstruction era.

The resolution of Bray v. Alexandria Women's Health Clinic, twice argued before the justices, means that a patchwork of state laws and local resources will be responsible for handling the tactics of Operation Rescue, an anti-abortion group.

Abortion rights groups assert that it might be harder to get an abortion because local police often have trouble breaking up Operation Rescue protests.

The court's opinion, written by Justice Antonin Scalia, comes seven months after the court narrowly affirmed the constitutional right to abortion but raised questions on how far it would go to protect women trying to exercise that right.

There are an estimated 1.6 million abortions performed in the United States each year.

Supporters of abortion are

counting on President-elect Bill Clinton and the new Congress to try to win back abortion guarantees trimmed back by Supreme Court rulings and federal lawmaking over the past two decades.

While the court's ruling opens the door to congressional action, it also suggests a role for the executive branch. Justice Anthony M. Kennedy noted that if state and local governments cannot protect property and people in the face of anti-abortion protesters, they can seek help from the U.S. attorney general, who could order federal marshals to a site.

Justice Kennedy was among three justices who were key to preserving the right to abortion last summer. They went their separate ways on Wednesday. Justice David H. Souter signed onto the judgment, as Justice Kennedy did, but dissented in part. Justice Sandra Day O'Connor fully dissented, saying the law should protect women seeking an abortion.

At the heart of the high court dispute is an 1871 statute, popularly known as the "Ku Klux Klan law," that was intended to protect blacks from mob violence.

The law prohibits conspiracies to deprive "any person or class of persons" of the equal protection of the laws, but can only be invoked by a showing that the antagonist had a racial or other "class-based animus" and sought to deprive the victim of a right "protected against

private, as well as official, encroachment."

The Washington-area clinics that brought the case said Operation Rescue was showing an "animus" against women because only women can have abortions. They also argued that the women's right to interstate travel was breached.

Both a federal district court and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit ruled that women seeking abortions could use the 1871 statute and that the protesters had illegally interfered with the women's right to interstate travel.

The district court had found that substantial numbers of women traveled from Maryland and the District of Columbia to obtain abortions in Alexandria, Virginia, where the lawsuit began.

Justice Scalia rejected both reasonings. He was joined by Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Justices Kennedy, Byron R. White, Clarence Thomas, and, in most part, Justice Souter. Dissenting were Justices O'Connor, Harry A. Blackmun and John Paul Stevens.

Justice Scalia said that the Operation Rescue protests were not specifically aimed at women as a class, but at any man or woman who would be involved in abortion. "Whatever one thinks of abortion, it cannot be denied that there are common and respectable reasons for opposing it, other than hatred or antipathy toward women as a class."

## Away From Politics

Endeavour hurtled into space with five astronauts on the first of eight missions planned for this year. The main goal of the six-day shuttle mission was the release of a two-and-a-half-ton satellite, similar to four others in orbit, that allow astronauts to communicate almost continuously with Mission Control. They also link scientific satellites, such as the Hubble Space Telescope, with the ground.

Felix Bloch, the diplomat dismissed for handling a bribe case to a Soviet agent in 1989, has been charged with shoplifting \$100 worth of groceries from a store in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, where he worked as a cashier.

Toby Tims Wade was arrested on charges that he stabbed and killed a waiter in a California restaurant after he was asked to put out the cigarette he was smoking. Mr. Tims, 30, was being held in Sacramento County Jail on one count of murder.

The man who underwent the second baboon-to-human liver transplant remained groggy from anesthesia after the operation in Pittsburgh. His doctor said he was satisfied with the progress of the 62-year-old patient. "I would say that his course so far isn't any different from human liver transplants," Dr. John Fung said.

All 29 members of Texas Southern University's marching band caught shoplifting \$22,000 worth of electronics on a trip to Tokyo have been suspended for an indefinite period or placed on probation.

A CIA employee fired after acknowledging he was homosexual in 1982 lost an 11-year fight to reclaim his job. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia rejected the claim of the man known only as "John Doe," holding that, among other things, he had failed to prove the CIA had a policy against employing homosexuals.

A \$5-million balloon whose American and Russian crew hoped to be the first astronauts to circle the globe nonstop crashed on a mountainside near Reno, Nevada, minutes after it left the ground. The commander of the huge Earthwinds balloon, Larry Newman, and his crew, Major General Vladimir A. Dzhanibekov, commander of Russian astronaut training, and Don Moses, a Hawaii builder, escaped injury. But the balloon was wrecked.

A U.S. grand jury refused to indict Senator Charles S. Robb of Virginia on charges that he tried to embarrass his chief political rival, Governor L. Douglas Wilder, by conspiring with aides to release a secretly recorded tape of one of Mr. Wilder's private phone calls.

AP, UPI, WP, NYT

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# Herald Tribune

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## Watch This Shadow Play

The first task of a political opposition is not to oppose. It is to get its own act together so that when it does oppose, it has something worthwhile to say.

So one must welcome the announcement by Jack Kemp: the former drug policy chief William Bennett; Representative Vin Weber; and former UN Ambassador Jean Kirkpatrick of a new organization, "Empower America." Mr. Bennett summed up the group's goals as "to cogitate and to agitate" on behalf of its brand of conservatism. Mr. Kemp said the group hopes to serve as a "shadow government."

Some of Mr. Kemp's potential rivals for the 1996 Republican nomination can be forgiven for suspecting that the new organization has less to do with shadows than with the reality of the outgoing housing secretary's ambitions. But Governor William Weld of Massachusetts, another potential presidential candidate, may have relieved those fears somewhat by joining the new group, and Mr. Bennett has never been shy about his own aspirations.

In any event, Mr. Kemp's personal hopes should not overshadow what is most

important about the group: It represents a brand of conservatism that is intellectually vigorous, sensitive to the moral imperative of opposing racism, and committed to internationalism in foreign affairs. The group's organizers also suggested that they will not shrink from criticizing failures in their own camp. Referring to his personal crusade on behalf of inner cities, Mr. Kemp said that "the right defaulted on coming up with solutions." Bingo.

"The problem we've had in the last four years," added Mr. Weber, "is no intellectual leadership and no intellectual curiosity on the part of the leadership of the Republican Party." As they say in the 12-step programs, the first requirement for solving a problem is to recognize it.

Make no mistake about it: These are not Republicans trying to pull their party to the left, or even to the center. But even critics of the right recognize the value of a cerebrally invigorated conservatism, and on some important questions this group is likely to have a good effect on the Republican Party.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Awaiting Brown's Reply

Wake-up calls come from unexpected sources, and sometimes they can rock the sleep of ages. Consider the case of Senator Trent Lott, the Mississippi Republican whose somnolent interrogation of Ron Brown last Wednesday took Southern hospitality to new levels of languidity.

Now a few solid questions have entered Mr. Lott's mind about potential conflicts of interest between Mr. Brown's work at the law and lobbying firm of Patton, Boggs & Blow and the new duties he wants to assume on Jan. 20 as secretary of commerce.

A larger question is whether Mr. Lott can now wake the slumbering Senate. His inquiries, in a letter to Mr. Brown last Friday, have to do with the very limited promise of recusal that Mr. Brown has proposed. The senator writes that, in confidential documents submitted to the Commerce Committee, Mr. Brown listed only six clients represented in 10 years at the law firm.

"Did you not participate as a member of the firm in providing services to any other clients," Mr. Lott asks, and "if so, what representations were made by you or the firm regarding your future involvement with those clients or their interests?"

Mr. Lott has asked precisely the right questions, and without answers the Senate cannot confidently vote to confirm. But those questions do not go far enough. At a time when trade with Japanese and other competitors is a pressing political and economic issue, the Senate has an obligation to obtain the full list of Mr. Brown's clients, and the public has a right to look at it.

There is healthy precedent for such disclosure. When Carla Hays became U.S. trade representative, she publicly identified three clients she had personally represented in matters relating to her new post and recused herself from dealing with them for the entirety of her term and with her law firm's clients for a year.

It may be that Mr. Brown will feel duty bound not to identify his foreign and corporate clients. If so, his clients' rights must be respected. But the Senate and the public have an even stronger interest in full disclosure. If he cannot comply, it may be that this is not the right job for Mr. Brown.

Mr. Lott also requested more information about the \$1 million farewell payment coming to Mr. Brown from Patton, Boggs & Blow under his partnership agreement with the firm. Despite the handsome handshake, Mr. Brown proposes to recuse himself for only one year from issues he handled recently for specified clients of the firm and not to recuse himself at all from

dealing with other Patton, Boggs clients. It is the curtain of uncertainty that Mr. Brown has raised with his narrow, limited recusal policy that Senator Lott is trying with his questions to part. Mr. Lott requests a copy of the partnership agreement and more information about the amount and schedule of payments. The senator sensibly finds that otherwise "there is no way to be confident that your narrow recusal policy vis-à-vis Patton, Boggs & Blow will be sufficient to remove any conflict of interest problems or the appearance of any conflict of interest problems."

Finally, Mr. Lott asks for a fuller account of whether Mr. Brown handled "soft corporate contributions" to the Democratic Party and how he would handle contacts with his son, who works for a lobbying firm with Japanese clients.

The issue of Brown's independence from business became more pointed Tuesday with the Los Angeles Times report that J. C. Penney, Anheuser-Busch, PepsiCo, Textron and Sony Music Entertainment had been asked to give at least \$100,000 apiece for a "Friends of Ron Brown" party during the inaugural.

Mr. Clinton's campaign spokesman, George Stephanopoulos, has praised Mr. Brown's decision to terminate his relationship with Patton, Boggs & Blow and notes that Clinton appointees will refrain from lobbying for five years after leaving office. Mr. Stephanopoulos avoids the point. The propriety of Mr. Brown's separation cannot properly be judged — by the Office of Government Ethics, the Commerce Department, the Senate or the public — without the details requested by Mr. Lott.

What Mr. Brown does after leaving office is not relevant to the current discussion of how he will handle potential conflicts while in office. Asking for such information is never an insult to a nominee's integrity. It honors a legitimate public concern. Nowhere in his campaign did Bill Clinton say he would ask the voters to take a leap of faith about the financial interests of his nominees. Instead he proposed a new, stricter standard "to take away power from the entrenched bureaucracies and special interests that dominate Washington." The Senate should not confirm any nominee until that nominee and the president-elect have provided evidence that the pledge is being met in every reasonable way.

Mr. Lott is correct that Mr. Brown has not yet met that standard. The senator is entitled to the additional information he seeks, and the public deserves to read over his shoulder.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

### Would the Serbs Comply?

The Western powers allowed the Serbian military power to pursue its war against Bosnia-Herzegovina almost to victory. The mediators offered the powerful aggressors a settlement that would have given them a lot, but not everything. At the same time, the Western powers demonstrated that not even a Bosnian government member who put his trust in them could expect them to protect him. No one could imagine, under such circumstances, that the Serbs would go along with the proposed deal.

—Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

The horror stories of systematic rape by warring factions in the Balkans have been described as "unprecedented." They aren't. Rape — and often the deliberate impregnation of women — has long been a tactic of war. Rape is specifically covered by conventions on the treatment of prisoners in war. Moreover, the kind of systematic rape reported from Bosnia fits definitions of the "grave breaches" that trigger war crimes trials. But rape is not specifically mentioned as one of these "grave breaches." Given the reports from Bosnia, it should be.

Revision of the Geneva accords is possible; even without it, perpetrators of systematic rape in the Balkans can be prosecuted. But naming rape as a specific war crime would highlight the international outrage this brutality deserves.

—The Baltimore Evening Sun.

### How Long a Stay in Somalia?

Most of the U.S. troops are scheduled to return home in March. Although that deadline may be a bit generous, the March target pressures the United Nations to prepare to take over the mission. Americans must not become mired in Somalia.

There is no question that U.S. military might was needed in Somalia. The intervention secured the port, the airport and the roads used by relief convoys responding to an epidemic of starvation.

As many as 350,000 Somalis have died from starvation, disease or warfare since Mohammed Siad Barre's ouster ignited a bloody power struggle that exacerbated the effects of a severe drought. Now, because of U.S. effort, more Somalis are eating, fewer are dying — and enemies have at least begun talking. But the United States cannot guarantee a lasting peace. Only the Somalis can guarantee reconciliation and recovery.

—The Los Angeles Times.

The U.S. troops were sent to secure supply lines for food. We don't remember President Bush talking about U.S. troops going into towns, villages and the bush to do battle with warring clans. How did guarding food turn into search-and-destroy missions? Actually, it was a natural progression. It makes little sense for U.S. troops to help starving Somalis receive food, but then face starvation as soon as the Americans leave.

—Daily Times (Farmington, New Mexico).



## A Black-and-White Answer for Saddam's Gray Games

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Can a leopard change his spots? George Bush asked that question about three years ago as he and his advisers contemplated and then approved extending U.S. assistance to Saddam Hussein to get the Iraqi dictator to moderate his behavior.

The answer to Mr. Bush's question turns out to be yes, but not in the ways Mr. Bush had imagined. In their final confrontation, Saddam is showing not only familiar traits but some new ones that he has learned from his personal war with Mr. Bush.

Saddam's winter offensive against his opponents in Iraq and Kuwait demonstrates that he has at last learned to operate in a gray area that forces difficult choices on his opponents. This is a shift for a dictator accustomed to brutal, all-out confrontation. Consider what he has done in January and the choices he left Mr. Bush in his final week in office:

Saddam threatened U.S. warplanes with Iraqi missiles and jet fighters, and then pulled them back. He then renewed the missile threat in the north, virtually assuring that Mr. Bush would order a final bombing raid.

He challenged the weak United Nations ground force that is supposed to police the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border. Iraqis retrieved Silkworth

missiles and other equipment from under the noses of the UN command and then countered its complaints with legalistic arguments.

Saddam launched and then halted a campaign of terrorism against UN truck convoys bringing food and supplies to Kurds in the north.

History would have been totally different if Saddam had practiced this kind of measured misbehavior in the summer of 1990, as the Bush administration expected. Instead of the full-scale invasion of Kuwait that occurred on Aug. 1, the administration's intelligence crisis management team, the Deputies Committee, concluded on July 27 that Saddam would do no more than take a corner of Kuwait and then bargain. "No one talked about a full invasion," one official said. "There was only some discussion of indirect U.S. military response, by which I

understood limited air raids, if Iraqi troops crossed the border and halted. In some ways, that gray area would have been the hardest situation for us to respond to."

Three years later, Saddam's new nibbling at the restrictions imposed on Iraq after the Gulf War brought Mr. Bush back to the same question: to bomb and punish, or not to bomb?

Saddam clearly thought that this time a limited bombing raid and the sympathy it might inspire at home and abroad were worth the cost.

But the violations of January demand a broad political response from Washington that imposes long-term political costs on the Iraqi dictator, to accompany military retaliation.

Iraq is using the current confrontation as a scene-setter for Bill Clinton's arrival. The outgoing and incoming U.S. presidents should jointly issue a statement warning that a round of snarling at Mr. Bush, followed by a smile offensive toward Mr. Clinton, will gain Baghdad nothing.

Saddam's actions also show that he has adopted a long-term strategy of driving a wedge between the U.S.-led coalition in Iraq and the suddenly overextended, underpowered UN. Saddam is doing his bit to undermine the half-way, legalistic approach of UN peacekeeping, which has also operated on the edge of failure in Cambodia, ex-Yugoslavia and Somalia.

The weak performance of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission, or UNIKOM, which administers the newly defined Iraq-Kuwait border and the small demilitarized zone it divides, has encouraged Sad-

dam to grow more daring in the south. U.S. military officials had been strongly pressing the UN observers to destroy the Silkworth missiles the Iraqis recovered in raids this week, but the unarmed UN unit procrastinated.

The broad political response that Mr. Bush, in consultation with Mr. Clinton, should implement to accompany military raids should include replacing UNIKOM on the Kuwaiti side of the border with Kuwaiti troops, backed by U.S. units already in the area. The United States should seek to have the no-flight zone expanded to all of Iraq and go back to demanding that southern Iraq be demilitarized as a security zone for Shiites, as the north is for Kurds.

The Deputies Committee had proposed imposing most of these conditions on the defeated Iraqis at the end of the Gulf War. But they were rejected by the U.S. military as too complicated and entangling. There was hope that Saddam would "stay in his box" and not provoke new confrontations.

That represented a hope that a leopard could abandon his spots altogether. It turned out to be illusory. Mr. Bush should seize his last opportunity to build a sturdier political cage around the still dangerous leopard he leaves behind.

The Washington Post.

## A New German Seriousness on the Asylum Problem

By Jochen Thies

BONN — In retrospect, the arson attack by neo-Nazis in Mölln, in which three Turkish citizens died, seems to have been the turning-point in the German debate on asylum. Since then the country has changed.

Nearly every weekend, tens of thousands of Germans take to the streets, often with candles in hand, to show that foreigners are welcome. The average citizen is speaking out: Germany is not returning to the 1920s.

The mass protests in Munich, Berlin, Frankfurt and elsewhere appear to be the reason the far-right parties are not gaining more support. Indeed, it is now unsure whether the Republican Party, the largest of the rightist parties, will get any seats in the next Bundestag after elections in 1994.

To what extent the Republicans favor violence against foreigners and asylum-seekers remains unclear, although the party is now being investigated by the government as a possible anti-democratic group. The hard core of those who turn violent against foreigners is estimated to number several thousand, while their supporters in the extreme-right groups, many of which have now been banned, are put at about 50,000.

While these numbers are not comforting, they show that a government ready to take action and an attentive public are able to bring the problem

under control. President Richard von Weizsäcker is largely responsible for taking the lead.

This does not mean that Germany is closer to solving the problem of its asylum-seekers. If the compromise found between the government and the opposition does not work, and if the number of asylum-seekers does not fall significantly this year, the topic will become election issue No. 1 — with disastrous consequences for the German and European unification processes.

This danger is real, especially if one takes into account government spending on asylum-seekers. State authorities are very reluctant to divulge the hard figures. But there are small villages in the north that have to spend one-third of their social budget on asylum-seekers. How long is the taxpayer going to accept this? The question remains unanswered.

The federal government is working with Poland and the Czech republic to control the influx of foreigners. But the flow from the East, including Russia, is expected to increase.

In exchange for moderate financial aid from Bonn, Warsaw and Prague have agreed to take back those people who slipped across their borders

into Germany. But it is doubtful that this will reduce the number of asylum-seekers in Germany.

The Interior Ministry plans to place German Army soldiers along the eastern border to stop incursions. And in a sign of how serious the problem has become, Interior Minister Rudolph Seifert has called for using electronic equipment to better monitor the frontier. But borders cannot be hermetically sealed.

As the pressure inexorably mounts on the German government, three clear tasks arise.

The first will be to redefine who is a German. Second-generation Turks, born in Germany, should be entitled to become German citizens, with all the rights and obligations, for example service in the armed forces, that this implies.

The second will be to establish an annual quota for immigrants. At present, Germany takes in about 1 million people a year.

The third is to say "no" to those who come to Germany for economic reasons only.

The government says it plans to submit soon a draft bill tightening the asylum laws. Perhaps Bonn is finally discovering that today's realities require realistic action.

The writer is foreign editor of the daily Die Welt. He contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

## Let Thailand Take the Hint and Stop the Plunder

By Mark J. Valencia

HONOLULU — Thailand's inability or unwillingness to curb its companies' trade in logs and gems with the Khmer Rouge is only a small part of a much larger drive by Bangkok to exploit the natural resources of Indochina and Burma. Thai government and military officials are deeply implicated.

The United Nations sanctions imposed on the Khmer Rouge in late December were accompanied by statements from UN officials that Thai companies in pursuit of timber and precious stones had devastated the forests and fields of southwestern Cambodia, an area under the control of the Cambodian rebel faction.

Thai businessmen objected strongly to the UN trade ban. Prasong Sornsin, the Thai foreign minister, tried to have the embargo delayed by a year to give the companies time to "phase out" their cross-border operations.

Almost simultaneously with the sanctions announcement, Thailand began enforcing cumbersome regulations that temporarily disrupted UN resupply flights between Cambodia and Thailand. Although Thai officials denied any connection between the events, Yasushi Akashi, the head of the UN peacekeeping operation in Cambodia, believes that Thailand is not living up to its commitment to help restore peace in Cambodia and end the Khmer Rouge's defiance.

Before and during World War II, the staunchly nationalistic regime of Field Marshal Luang Pibul Songgram in Bangkok openly campaigned for a Greater Thailand encompassing those parts of Burma, southern China and Indochina inhabited by people ethnically similar to Thais. The plan was quickly dropped.

But it now appears that a similar policy is being resurrected in an economic disguise. In recent years, Thai military leaders have spoken of turning the Southeast Asian mainland into a shining Suvarnaphumi, or Golden Land, with Thailand at its center. This is to be accompanied by conversion of Indochina's battlefields into marketplaces.

The Thai government has attempted to improve its political relations with Burma and the countries of Indochina — Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. But in reality, Bangkok has been engaged in economic diplomacy. Thailand has exhausted or sharply depleted many of its vital resources, among them forests, gems, fish, minerals, oil and gas. These materials are needed to support the next stage of the country's industrial development.

Indochina and Burma have abundant resources. Thailand sees itself as a future economic center, using its neighbors' raw materials to produce value-added goods for export. But there have been complaints from Burma and the Indochinese states that Thai companies routinely extract more than their contracts allow and show little regard for the environment or host country's interests. Few Thai resource development enterprises contribute to long-term economic growth strategies for Indochina or Burma by bringing with them export industries, technology or training.

Thai officials and military officers allegedly profit from many of the resource projects. The major thrust by Thai companies into Burma began in 1988 after the Thai Army commander visited Rangoon with a large

delegation. The visit led to a rush by Thai logging and fishing companies to enter deals with the junta in Rangoon. Many of the successful firms have close links with the Thai government and armed forces.

Some Thai officials maintain that the country needs to develop close political ties with neighboring nations. But Bangkok's exploitive policy and the rapaciousness of Thai companies may jeopardize that goal.

Already, the behavior of Thai companies has brought negative results. Hanói has rebuffed approaches by Bangkok for fishing access because of objections to the way Thailand exploits resources. Bangkok's efforts to gain access to oil and gas reserves off Vietnam also have been spurned.

Clearly, if Thailand wants to become an economic hub, it must develop resources in ways that are less exploitive and more beneficial to its neighbors. If not, Indochina and Burma may look elsewhere for investment.

Thailand may soon face serious competition from other Southeast Asian countries, as well as Japan, South Korea and Taiwan. They, too, are interested in the resources of Indochina and Burma. If Thailand is to retain its head start in Laos, Cambodia and Burma, it must make a concerted effort to change its quest for short-term profit.

Bangkok must ensure that Thai companies adhere to contract rules, protect the environment and advance the long-term development objectives of host countries. This is hard because clamping down on powerful business interests with military connections could destabilize the government.

## An Umbrella For Allies in The Mideast

By Robert Jastrow and Max Kampelman

WASHINGTON — If nuclear weapons exploded over Tel Aviv and Haifa, Israel's life would probably end. If they exploded over Riyadh, Medina and Jidda, they probably would destroy Saudi Arabia.

Fortunately, Bill Clinton thinks the United States should provide the defenses its Middle Eastern allies need to protect themselves against nuclear-armed neighbors. In July, he said America should "develop and deploy theater-based defense systems — like Patriot and its successors — to defend U.S. troops and allies against the threat of missile attack." Unfortunately, not enough money is available.

Iraq's covert efforts show that treaties alone are unlikely to stem the spread of nuclear weapons. Libya, Algeria and Iran have nuclear programs under way. China plans to build reactors for Iran and Algeria that are large enough to make the material for several nuclear weapons yearly.

Worse yet, Syria, Iran and Libya seem well along in developing chemical and biological weapons, which can reach their targets in minutes. They are cheaper and easier to produce than nuclear weapons.

Strategic Defense Initiative technologies could neutralize limited Third World missile attacks. The defenses needed to do so are not highly sophisticated, but improved versions of the Patriot. Yes, the Patriot's accomplishments in the Gulf War were overblown; since then, its technology has been improved.

The Patriot and Israel's Arrow destroy missiles by exploding in their path. Other missiles, like the air-defense Sidewinder, which carries sensors that detect the heat of a missile and steer into it, destroy it by the impact. An improved Patriot and Arrow are on the way. The highly advanced system called Theater High-Altitude Anti-Missile Defense (or Thaad), which destroys missiles by collision, is to be tested within two years.

Some experts say one in three missiles would get through such defenses; others say one in 10. Assuming one in five does, only one missile in 25 would reach its target if there were two layers of defense.

Experts say that if 10 nuclear-armed missiles exploded over Israel's military bases and airfields, they would destroy the Israeli Army and Air Force. If Iraq wanted to get 10 missiles through SDI-type defenses, it would have to launch 250 nuclear-armed missiles. Fortunately, missile forces containing hundreds of nuclear weapons will not be within Iraq's reach for many years.

A smaller missile attack could be neutralized by a multilayer defense of super-Patriots, Arrows and Thaads, available at the end of the decade.

But an improved Patriot defense cannot protect against cluster munitions: a warhead with 100 or more bomblets. A few dozen Iraqi Scud missiles armed with bomblets would present Israeli or Saudi missile defenses with thousands of attacking objects to be intercepted and destroyed. The dispersed bomblets would overwhelm the Thaad and improved Patriots and Arrows — carrying nerve or mustard gas, they could devastate a city's population.

The only defense against clusters is one that destroys Scuds in their boost phase, seconds after launch. A highly effective boost-phase blockade would be provided by a network of early-warning satellites with electronic eyes in low-altitude orbit. Once they get information on the location and destination of the launched Scuds, they would transmit it to space-based interceptors, which would swoop down to knock out the Scuds.

But Congress has severely cut the money for such a defense, so it will not be ready for many years.

A near-term alternative is a rocket launched from the ground which accelerates so rapidly that it can cover hundreds of miles in the 60 or 70 seconds available to strike a Scud before it releases its bomblets. Such rockets have been built and present no substantial technical difficulties.

It is crucial that the Clinton administration not only support the super-Patriot and the Thaad but seek early deployment of ultra-high-speed interceptors and satellite eyes. Otherwise, countless Israelis, Saudis and other friends may one day pay with their lives.

Mr. Jastrow, a physicist, is director of the Mount Wilson Institute, near Los Angeles. Mr. Kampelman headed the U.S. delegation to the negotiations on nuclear and space arms in Geneva from 1985 to 1989. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1893: Temple Robbers

NEW YORK — A despatch from San Francisco says: "A band of robbers made a raid in December upon the village in Canton. They levied a tribute of several thousand taels upon the temple priests who had just received large offerings from people celebrating a holiday by a dramatic entertainment in a shed before the temple. The robbers set fire to the shed and the temple also caught light. Over one-thousand-four hundred people died."

### 1918: Canuck Solution

PARIS — The Canadians have introduced into the army a method of carrying loads known as the tump-line. It is based on principles used for generations by North American Indians. By its use one man is able to carry the ordinary load of two men for a greater distance over slippery, devastated ground, and with less fatigue than a soldier can carry his own

ordinary load, while it enables troops to shift pack on the march and greatly increases their marching capacity.

### 1943: Air Raid in Africa

NORTH AFRICA — [From our New York edition:] American Flying Fortresses destroyed thirty-four Axis planes around and aloft in a raid yesterday [Jan. 13] on Castel Benito airfield, ten miles south of Tripoli, tearing a considerable hole in the already thin air cover on which Field Marshal Erwin Rommel depends for an effective retreat from Libya into Tunisia, a communique reported today. In this heaviest assault delivered from the west on the Axis in Tripoli since an American plane was lost. The Allied communique said fourteen planes were shot down in combat during the raid and an airforce spokesman added that twenty German planes were smashed on the ground. He estimated that at least ten more Nazi craft were damaged in the air.

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OPINION

# The Promises Department Is Already Out to Lunch

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — During the campaign, the Democrats promised "change," perhaps assuming that "change" is a synonym for "progress." During the transition they have proven that it is not.

Having promised a cabinet that "looks like America," Bill Clinton has cobbled together one that looks the way Americans fear that America is becoming: 13 of the 18 nominees are lawyers. Considerations of "diversity" (different chromosomes and skin pigmentation, not different ideas) have slowed the staffing of the administration, but it is off to a brisk start breaking promises.

The Bush administration's revision — upward, as usual — of the deficit forecast is Mr. Clinton's excuse for retreating from his promise to halve the deficit in four years. He calls the projections a "revelation," although as early as August his campaign had the Congressional Budget Office's warnings about the soaring deficit.

The projections are also the excuse for scurrying away from the promise of a middle-class tax cut. But three weeks before the new projections, Wall Street Journal interviewers noted that Mr. Clinton was "clearly lukewarm to his own proposal to cut taxes for middle-income families." He said, "I don't think there's anybody that thinks it's a very good way of getting the economy up."

In September, the Clinton campaign said: "We would cut middle-class taxes immediately by 10 percent." The post-election position, stated by his adviser Robert Shapiro, is "no new taxes on middle-class Americans until their incomes are moving up again." That is, we won't take more until there is more to take.

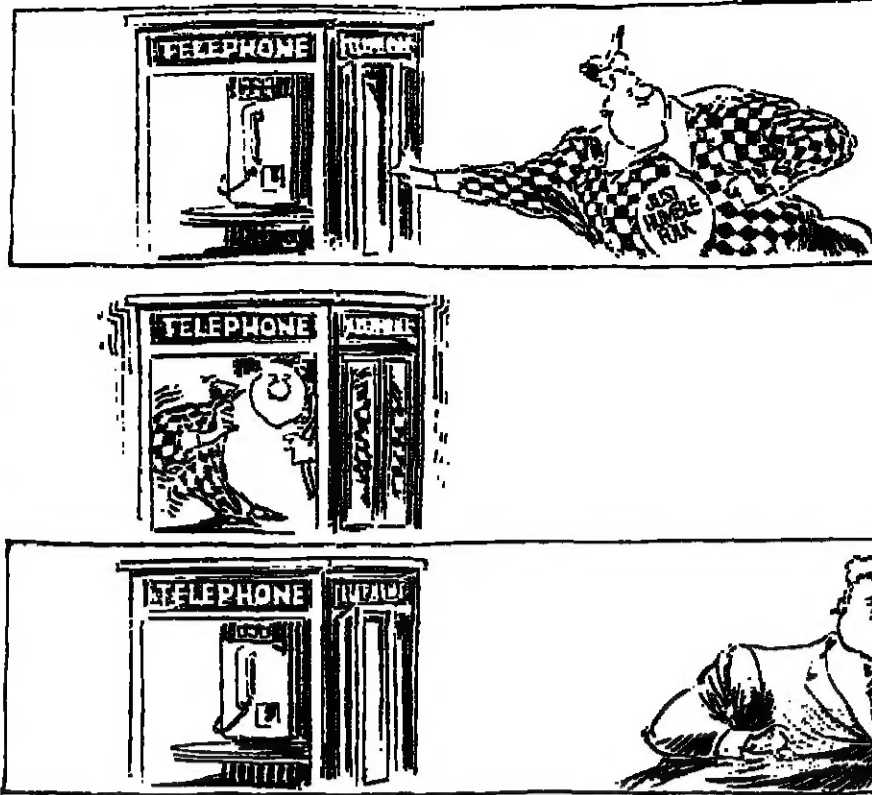
Unless, perhaps, middle-class Americans own automobiles. Candidate Clinton denounced as "unfair" a gasoline tax increase. By December he was saying only that a 15-cent-per-gallon increase is "a lot to raise in one year." By Jan. 2, there was this New York Times headline: "Gasoline Tax Rise Is Reviving: Clinton Said to Be Easing Opposition."

The legislative branch also is behaving badly, again. The Senate's Democratic leadership has made former Senator Wyche Fowler, the Georgia Democrat defeated in November, a \$130,000-a-year "special deputy" to the Federal Election Commission. Democrats believe the Commission should have ordered the Republican Party to curtail its spending during the November run-off campaign that Mr. Fowler lost. Mr. Fowler will rescue himself from the commission's continuing consideration of that case, but the appointment of him is an intimidating reminder to the commission of the Senate majority's power.

Mr. Fowler has hit the ground running in the race to disgrace itself even more than it did last year with its bank and post office and other debacles.

Although 27 honorable Democrats broke ranks, the bovine herd of the other Democrats was large enough to pass the measure giving virtually full voting rights to the delegates from Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. All five delegates are Democrats, of course.

Even the bovine were so squeamish about this that they made it ludicrous as well as unconstitutional. The delegates' votes will count only if they don't count. That is, the votes will count unless they



provide the decisive margin on an issue. This abuse of power, done for no apparent purpose other than to advertise the majority's ability to do whatever it wants (until the courts cry "Halt!"), was hardly the only example of the House Democrats' growing arrogance of power. They have now given the speaker the intimidating power to arbitrarily add or remove any member from any select or conference committee. Worse, House Democrats, whose party traces its pedigree back to Jefferson, have jettisoned the principle that a committee "can only act when together," a principle whose pedigree runs back to Jefferson's Manual of Parliamentary Practice.

Until now, a committee quorum had to be present when a committee was drafting legislation because deliberation is a collective undertaking, and Congress is, in theory, a deliberative body. That theory is mocked by the new rule, under which a "rolling quorum" shall suffice. That is, a chairman can declare that a quorum necessary for drafting legislation exists when a majority of members has been present for any part of a session on the legislation. Chairmen — all Democrats, of course — can even be one-person quorums after enough members have passed through the committee's rooms.

The Government Operations Committee is one of the House's principal

# Take My Advice (Or Not!): Life Is for the Early Bird

By Richard Reeves

LOS ANGELES — So Richard Nixon turned 80 last Saturday. I turned on the television and there were a bunch of fine people down the road at his museum in Yorba Linda singing, "Happy Birthday, Mr. President..."

Very nice. There is a lesson to the man's life: Outlive your enemies!

That is a rule to live by — as long as you can. I have seen it work before. John D. Rockefeller. Herbert Hoover. Armand Hammer. Alf Landon. Mr. Nixon's nemesis, or vice versa, Alger Hiss, seems to be doing it, too. What a contest! What a pair! Not quite Jefferson and Adams — both died the same day.

**MEANWHILE**

supposedly asking if the other was still breathing — but still a couple of guys trying to get in the last word.

Live and learn, someone said. There are lessons in this life, which become rules one usually learns too late — personal and universal, big and small.

This is another big one: Never tell the truth when someone asks how you feel! Just say, "Fine, thank you." No one really wants to know. And, in a culture that worships youth and denies death, the truth about health can be dangerous to your career. All bad health (and bad luck) is seen as being contagious.

As for small rules, they can be important, too. The most important of the little ones is this: You do not have to answer a phone just because it is ringing. Next is this one: Don't watch professional football on television until the playoffs, and then only watch the first few and the last few minutes. Even then you have to be careful about defining your terms. On Mr. Nixon's birthday, I

was watching the end of a playoff game and my eight-year-old wanted me to come out and play ball with her. We'll be back with more after real life. I said, "O.K., there's just 45 seconds to go."

"Da-a-a-d," she said. "Forty-five seconds takes 15 minutes on TV."

She is obviously a faster learner than I was. But this is what else I have learned since I was her age:

• Ask! To get a job, spouse, better price or find the way to or from Yorba Linda, you have to ask. I don't always follow my own advice, but I know that the sooner you ask the sooner you get there.

• Don't mind losing! It's like rain. Take it as gracefully as you can and then don't talk about it. After a while — Nixon's Law — no one but you remembers.

• People don't like to hire people older than they are. This is a big one, if you are ambitious. Whether you answer it or not, the phone stops ringing when you are about 45 years old, maybe a bit younger, because that is the age of the people who do the hiring. So make your big moves and do your asking early.

• Get up early! Or, stay up late! I took too many years figuring out my own energy curve. Now, I get up at 5 A.M. and often have my real work, which is solitary, done by nine or so in the morning, when my concentration starts down a slippery, yawning slope.

• Write it down! The best advice I ever got was when I was a young reporter at The New York Times and the metropolitan editor, Arthur Gelb, said: "You're going to live an interesting life. Keep a journal." I didn't do it — fool. I have been saved by this column and by my wife's saintly devotion to family photo albums, so I know where I've been and what I was thinking.

• Listen to other people, unless they're wrong! Think out what you want to do before asking for advice. Usually family or friends will shoot it down with something you never thought of, but once you hear that you may want to go ahead anyway.

• Be on time! Or, don't be! There are two kinds of people: those who want to get to the airport two hours before flight time and those who think they're wasting their lives if they don't leap on board as the door is closing. Figure out which you are and live with it.

• Have children! Or, don't! Being a parent is a permanent condition, which changes everything that follows. The rewards are the highest of the highs. The pain knows no depth. This is the biggest decision, which tells you something about what all this means.

And, if none of this works, there is always Nelson Algren's "What Every Young Man Should Know," which goes: "Never eat at a place called Mom's. Never play cards with a man named Doc. Never lie down with a woman who has more troubles than you."

Universal Press Syndicate.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The Stakes in Hong Kong

Criton Zoakos, in "A Money Game Takes Over Hong Kong" (Opinion, Jan. 11), erroneously asserts that the debate over Governor Chris Patten's modest democratic reforms is "basically a scrap over money" between Britain and China. Mr. Zoakos ignores 6 million Hong Kong citizens, most of whom understand all too well that the real issue is the Joint Declaration's central promise of "one country, two systems," and whether Hong Kong will ever have autonomy over its own internal affairs.

Mr. Zoakos argues that Governor Patten's proposals are only tangentially about democracy and are instead fundamentally about the British acting in their own self-interest. We in Hong Kong know British self-interest when we see it. We have seen little else for the last 150 years. But Mr. Patten, rather than slipping into the disgraceful appeasement

policy that Britain has pursued ever since signing the Joint Declaration with China in 1842, at least has recognized the right of the people of Hong Kong to decide their own affairs.

As Mr. Zoakos notes, China's ongoing transformation to a "socialist market economy" has been effected largely by Hong Kong's Chinese entrepreneurs — not China's central government. Therefore, assigning economic motives to the gerontocrats in Beijing who have barely tolerated such reform is ludicrous. What is rational to the rulers of Beijing is that they must keep their grasp on political power in Hong Kong — not maximize the national wealth.

Mr. Zoakos accepts China's preposterous argument that post-1997 contracts about which China was not consulted would not be honored because Jardine Matheson was allowed to win part of the contract for the airport. In fact, Beijing's announcement came very

clearly in direct response to Mr. Patten's democratic reform proposals.

Those interested in putting an economic spin on events in Hong Kong will want to ponder why some business leaders of the most capitalist economy in the world are siding with the Chinese Communist Party against political reform in Hong Kong. This is simple: to preserve their privileged political position in the territory and to reap business favors from Beijing. In addition, China has made clear that it will not tolerate corporations that speak out in support of democracy.

As economic spokesman and an elected member of the United Democrats of Hong Kong, the party that swept Hong Kong's first-ever democratic elections in 1991, I can say definitively that Hong Kong citizens know that this "scrap" is not over money. It is over future.

HUANG CHEN-YA,  
Hong Kong.

### Hart and the Military

Regarding "Clinton Has a Chance to Reform America's Military Structure" (Opinion, Nov. 23) by Gary Hart:

As a colonel in the U.S. Army, with 31 years of service, including a tour in Vietnam, I found Mr. Hart's comments on reforming the military both offensive and disturbing. Offensive in that rather than concentrating on necessary reforms, he repeated clichés that someone in his position should know are out of date. Disturbing because such ill-informed criticism could mislead a new president lacking the military background.

First, leadership. The commanders in Desert Storm had all been given their positions because they had already demonstrated leadership in command, not by "pushing pencils in the Pentagon." Promotion lists now all show a heavy emphasis on successful command. You will have to look a long time to find a combat arms officer selected to brigadier general who has not successfully commanded a company, battalion and brigade.

Second, doctrine. Anyone who claims that the military advocates fighting wars of attrition versus maneuver is ignoring the tremendous turning movement that took our forces behind Saddam's.

Perhaps the most disturbing aspect of Mr. Hart's comments is his confusion of strategic political and military objectives. The military achieved the strategic objectives given to it by the political authorities: first deploy forces to Saudi Arabia to defend that kingdom, then remove Saddam's forces from Kuwait and destroy his ability to threaten the region.

To criticize the military for not achieving objectives not given to it is as wrong as giving the military inappropriate objectives. If Senator Hart hopes to be one of those advising the newly elect-

ed president on such matters, he needs to get these distinctions right. One hopes President-elect Clinton will.

RANCE FARRELL,  
Bethesda, Maryland.

### Fighting Terrorism

To combat international terrorism, I suggest a new "Geneva Convention" which would stipulate the following:

• Any country which sponsors, finances or trains terrorists anywhere in the world to act within or against another country should be held responsible for such actions.

• Any country that is a victim of such terrorist actions will have the right to temporarily or permanently exile such people to the country or countries who support their activities.

PERLA FOX,  
Bethesda, Maryland.

## GENERAL NEWS

# Tanker Aftermath: Finger-Pointing and Avoiding New Spills

By William Schmidt  
New York Times Service

SUMBURGH HEAD, Shetland Islands — With millions of gallons of oil on the water and the tanker Braer a battered wreck near this rocky headland, conservationists and local residents are now demanding to know who to blame, and what will be done to prevent anything like it from happening again.

Paralleling similar arguments made in the United States follow-

ing the Exxon Valdez spill off Alaska in 1989, critics say the Braer accident — in sheer volume one of the worst tanker spills in history — demonstrates that the British government must move immediately to enforce tougher tanker safety regulations as well as restrictions on the coastal movements of tankers, particularly in bad weather and in environmentally sensitive areas.

Earlier this week in London, government ministers told parliament that as a result of the Braer accident, they would convene a

conference Wednesday. "Are they maintained properly? To what extent do flags of convenience mean you can opt out of regulations?"

With skies clearing and strong storm winds abating, Prince Philip and his son Prince Charles, the heir to the throne, overflew the scene of the accident, where pollution control officials said large swells and churning seas overnight achieved a 90 percent reduction in the thick coffee-colored slicks that stained the southern coastal area Tuesday, after the ship broke up from being

pounded by hurricane-driven surf. So far, visible damage from the nearly 600,000 barrels of light crude spilled along the ruggedly scenic coast of these remote islands is amazingly light, although officials and scientists acknowledge the oil is toxic in high concentrations and its long-term ecological consequences on marine life are unknown.

The discussion about tighter controls over tankers comes amid growing concern from some critics that tanker owners are cutting corners and adhering to less-rigid safety and crew training standards as a result of economic and competitive pressures.

Critics say tougher controls are long overdue. Paul Horsman, an oil pollution expert for Greenpeace, the environmentalist group, says prevention is the only answer. "Once the oil is in the water, it's too late," he said.

In the Shetlands and elsewhere, officials have called for the govern-



Camilla Parker Bowles, attending a polo match last June.

## Charles's Pillow Talk? Australians Think So

**The Associated Press**

SYDNEY — You will not find the titillating transcript in the British tabloids, but the intimate record of what purports to be a 1989 love-and-sex phone tryst between Prince Charles and his mistress is now in print.

The Australian magazine New Idea, which published the transcript Tuesday, said the dialogue "finally confirms" that Camilla Parker Bowles' "longstanding, passionately familiar relationship with the man who would be king."

New Idea said the conversation between Prince Charles and Mrs. Parker Bowles had been taped by a radio enthusiast who was scanning London's mobile telephone frequencies on Dec. 12, 1989. Some details of the purported conversation were published in the British press last year. But London papers, worried by demands for curbs on their alleged excesses, have backed away from publishing the full transcript.

In one part of the conversation, which exudes sexual intimacy, the woman identified as Mrs. Parker Bowles says she needs her partner all the time, to which the male speaker replies: "Oh God, I'll just live inside your trousers or something. It would be much easier."

Much of the conversation deals with how and where the two can meet. Toward the end, they swear love for each other.

In London, the mass-circulation Sun published small parts of the tape Wednesday. Like New Idea, the Sun is owned by the Australian-born publisher Rupert Murdoch, who also owns The Times of London and the Sunday Times. The Sun hinted that it would publish the transcript on Thursday.

Prince Charles, 44, and Mrs. Parker Bowles, 45, have known each other for about 20 years. They dated when both were single. She is the wife of Brigadier Andrew Parker Bowles, 52, the British Army's chief veterinary officer. The Parker Bowleses have two children.

## Math Scores Are Adding Up Higher, U.S. Study Shows

**New York Times Service**

WASHINGTON — After years of grim news about the academic performance of elementary and secondary school pupils, a preliminary report indicates that U.S. students made significant gains in mathematics achievement between 1980 and 1992.

Overall average proficiency rose five points since 1990 in the 4th, 8th and 12th grades, the three grades tested, according to a preliminary report made public by the National Assessment of Education

Progress, a federal testing organization.

The report found some unevenness in the gains. Students in the Southeast lagged behind students in the Northeast, the central states and the West. There was a significant decline in the average proficiency of eighth graders in poor urban areas. At all three grade levels, private school students performed better than public school students.

While 37 percent of those tested failed to reach what was considered a basic level of achievement, it was

## Canada's 3d Language? Data Show It's Chinese

**Agence France-Press**

OTTAWA — Chinese has become the third most common language in Canada after English and French, the country's two official languages. Statistics Canada reports.

The government study, based on 1991 census data, found that 8.4 percent of Canadians, about 2.3 million, used a language other than English or French at home, with 430,000 speaking Chinese, 288,000 Italian and 153,000 Portuguese. Spanish and German came next.

## EUROPEAN TOPICS

### Can This Dying Bird Really Sell Sweaters?

The latest advertisement from the Italian clothesmaker with the reputation for provocation appears to have offended a powerful constituency. It shows a floating seabird, completely smothered in oil except for one wide and startled-looking eye. The caption: "Shetland Islands: January 1993."

British and German ecologists have condemned the ad, saying it casually exploits the disastrous oil spill off Scotland.

An editorial in the daily Le Figaro of Paris wonders whether Benetton — whose earlier ads have featured a skeletal figure dying of AIDS and a bloody victim of Mafia violence — can sink any lower. And it asks: "Will consumers remain faithful to a brand whose name is becoming synonymous with misfortune?"

### Around Europe

In another sign that the end of the Cold War has sunk in, authorities in Germany's North Rhine-Westphalia state are seeking new uses for the secret bomb shelter built after the Cuban missile crisis. The bunker, intended for government officials, are air-conditioned and large enough for 120 people to live in.

A ban on all tobacco advertising in Britain is being sought by a Conservative-led group in Parliament. One health official says such a ban could cut smoking by up to 16 percent. But a ban goes against government policy. Last year, tobacco duties brought more than \$6 billion into British coffers.

In France, where cigarette ads are already banned, men are smoking less but women are smoking more. In the 16-to-18 age bracket, 20 percent of girls smoke, compared with 15 percent of boys.

A new convent for Carmelite nuns at Auschwitz is being ready March 1, making it possible for the nuns to vacate the one at the edge of the concentration camp grounds that they have occupied since 1984. Their presence had been sharply criticized by Jewish groups and others who found it inappropriate so near the site where more than 1.5 million Jews, Poles, Gypsies and Soviet war prisoners died.

Europe's biggest wind-powered energy generating station has been opened on Spain's

The new Italian highway code puts safety above romance by banning kissing, car-nibbling, embracing and other amorous effusions at the steering wheel. Other features: It rules that cyclists must ride single-file even on cycle tracks and must not carry passengers over the age of eight; pets must travel on the seat behind the driver and be separated by a net; and pedestrians must give way to cars on roads not provided with pedestrian crossings. Although the code doesn't say as much, they'd also be well advised to give way to cars on roads that do have pedestrian crossings.

Brian Knowlton

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## Hong Kong Rebuffs China

### Council Rejects Move to Curb Patten Plan

**The Associated Press**  
**HONG KONG** — Legislators rebuffed a new challenge to Hong Kong's democratic aspirations on Wednesday by overwhelmingly rejecting a Chinese-backed proposal urging Governor Chris Patten to abandon his political changes.  
 Members of the Legislative Council voted, 35 to 2, against a motion sponsored by a pro-Beijing legislator, Philip Wong, that would have urged Mr. Patten to consult with China before proposing any political changes.  
 Mr. Wong, a businessman with strong ties to China, visited Beijing last week and talked with Prime Minister Li Peng and Jiang Zemin, the Communist Party chairman.  
 The vote clears the way for a legislative showdown in late February over Mr. Patten's plans to increase the number of elected legislators and widen the voter base for the 1995 legislative elections.  
 The action also signals the determination of

legislators, regardless of their political persuasion, to have some say in the territory's affairs before power is transferred to China in 1997.

Many of Hong Kong's 5.9 million people have been unnerved by the escalating war of words between the present and future leaders since Mr. Patten unveiled his blueprint in October.

Mr. Patten tried to break the deadlock on Tuesday by urging legislators to ratify plans that would satisfy both Britain and China.

But Chinese officials have said they will reject any decisions by Hong Kong's legislature that support or even dilute Mr. Patten's constitutional changes, despite China's promise of "a high degree of autonomy" for Hong Kong for at least 50 years after 1997.

Beijing opposes the Patten proposals because it fears that more freedom in Hong Kong will feed dissent in China. Beijing has sharply criticized legislators, groups and businesses that support Mr. Patten's efforts.

## CLA Chief Reiterates North Korea Nuclear Threat

By Don Oberdorfer  
 Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — After eight months of international inspections of the North Korean nuclear program, limited access and "disturbing evidence of continuing efforts to deceive" have left impor-

tant unanswered questions, according to the outgoing CIA director, Robert M. Gates.

Mr. Gates, who declared publicly last February that North Korea could produce an atomic weapon "between a few months and a couple of years," said in an interview

that the United States did not know if Pyongyang had made the fundamental decision to end its weapons program. "We will just have to keep monitoring it very, very closely," he said.

The CIA director, who will leave office next week with the departing Bush administration, said his prediction last year could still prove to be true, despite four full-scale inspections that North Korea has permitted of its nuclear center at Yongbyon by the International Atomic Energy Agency since May.

North Korea has consistently denied that it is pursuing nuclear-weapons development.

The estimate that North Korea could have a weapon in as soon as "a few months" was based on the possibility that enough fissionable material had been acquired secretly by last February to make at least one bomb, Mr. Gates said. While U.S. experts agree that there is no hard evidence of this, Mr. Gates said it was possible and that "it is clearly a big concern."

A senior administration official from a policy-making agency outside the CIA said it was reasonable, based on assumptions from limited information, to conclude that North Korea had "enough repro-

cessed material to manufacture a single bomb" that has been hidden somewhere. The official called this calculation a "working hypothesis," but other officials said there was disagreement about it within the executive branch.

Mr. Gates declined to provide details to back up his charge of efforts of deception, except to say this had been detected "in the last few months." Other officials said the deception involved efforts to hide radioactive waste products coming from the nuclear reactors at Yongbyon. Such products are not required to be submitted for international inspection.

The most important gap in official knowledge about the North Korean program is caused by the continuing inability of the international inspectors to have access to the natural uranium core of its five-megawatt reactor at Yongbyon, which has been in operation since 1986.

## Cambodia Attack Kills UN Workers and Girl

New York Times Service

**BANGKOK** — Two Cambodians working for the UN peacekeeping force in Cambodia were killed along with a girl, 7, when unidentified men attacked a voter registration post in northwest Cambodia with rockets and rifle fire, the United Nations said Wednesday.

It was the first time in the 14-month operation in Cambodia that UN workers have been killed by hostile fire.

There were confused reports over what happened during the attack late Tuesday night in the village of Ang Kron in Siem Reap Province, and over the identity of the attackers.

While some diplomats in Phnom Penh initially said that Khmer Rouge was responsible, UN officials said they had no clear evidence that the rebels were involved.

Two UN policemen — one from Ghana, one from India — and a

Cambodian man, 70, were reported to have been slightly injured in the attack, and a building housing five Japanese police officers burned to the ground. The Japanese police were away on vacation at the time.

The two Cambodian women killed Tuesday, identified as Ty Sary, 43, and Vichetha Hang, 20, had been working for the UN operation in its effort to register millions of voters for elections scheduled this spring.

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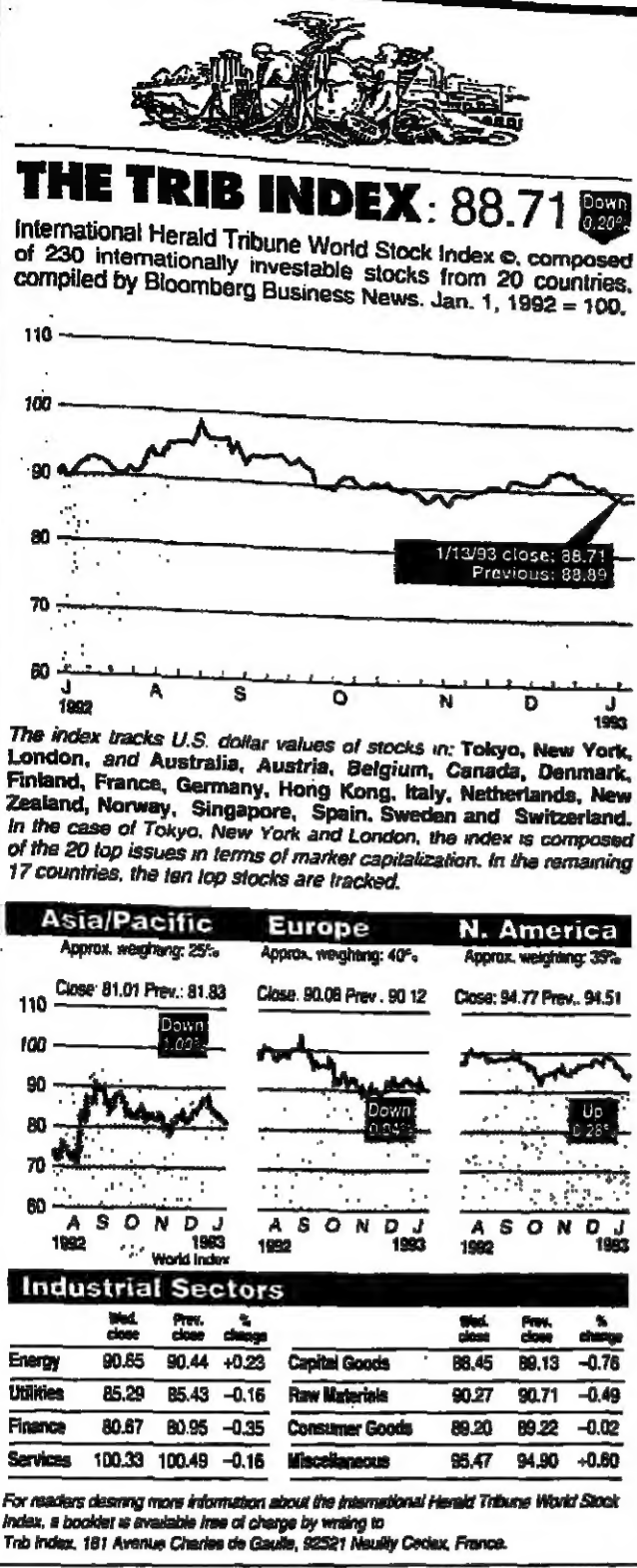


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## Oil Gets Scant Lift From Iraq Raid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LONDON — Oil prices rose in a predictable knee-jerk reaction to the reopening of hostilities in Iraq on Wednesday, but the increase did not last long and analysts said the development might actually lead to lower crude costs.  
"War in the Middle East is always an excuse to buy the market," said Nauman Barakat, Merrill Lynch & Co.'s vice president for energy futures in New York.  
But the rally in oil prices, which have been weak lately on fears of a new glut, may not last unless Iraq threatens the oil fields of Kuwait or Saudi Arabia.  
Iraq's own exports are already shut in by a United Nations embargo, imposed when it invaded Kuwait in 1990. Geoff Pyne, energy economist at UBS Phillips & Drew, said an end to Saddam Hussein's administration in Iraq would likely be negative for oil prices because it might bring about a halt to the embargo against the country, which had been pumping 3.28 million barrels a day before the previous invasion two years ago.  
In London, the February contract for North Sea Brent Blend crude oil touched \$17.40 per barrel after the news of bombings of targets in Iraq. Prices were earlier around \$17, at their lowest for a year, down 20 percent since October, on fears of a glut of crude. Late in the day, however, the contract was quoted at \$17.19 a barrel, up 18 cents for the session.  
The pattern was similar on the New York Mercantile Exchange, where the February contract based on West Texas intermediate crude rose as high as \$18.85 a barrel but then eased to close at \$18.50, up from \$18.38 on Tuesday.  
Separately, the Paris-based International Energy Agency said oil output by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries rose to 25.36 million barrels a day in December, up about 60,000 barrels, despite pledges of restraint.

"Either they have not learned to follow the market," said Pierre Terzian, editor of the newsletter Petrostrategies, which also is based in Paris. "Or some of them are not unhappy with the current price level."  
Before the Iraq news, Libya said it would trim production, but its announcement did not affect the market.  
The Monthly Oil Market Report by the IEA, an arm of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, also noted surprisingly strong exports by Russia, despite chaos in its oil industry.  
It therefore predicted slightly weaker demand for the oil sold by OPEC, and it noted a big jump in Western stocks of refined petroleum products.  
Russian oil output fell 12 percent, to 7.9 million barrels a day in 1992, extending a sharp decline. But exports to the West "appear to have held up well," the report said. (Reuters, Bloomberg, AP)

## French-German Link in Futures Market

By Brandon Mitchener  
International Herald Tribune  
FRANKFURT — The main futures and options exchanges of Germany and France took Wednesday what they hoped was the first step toward a common European market in financial futures, agreeing in principle to sell each others' products and standardize their trading tools within a few years.  
The action by the two exchanges, the Deutsche Terminbörse in Frankfurt and Marché à Terme International de France in Paris — known respectively as DTF and MATIF — also aimed to raise the stakes in their rivalry with the London International Financial Futures Exchange, or LIFFE, which is Europe's largest player.  
"We want to cross borders," said Gerhard Eberstadt, chairman of the German exchange. "We have the ambition to become a European exchange."  
Linkage is expected to be achieved in about two years. "It's a first step to give financial

markets a common trading system" in advance of the closer European economic and monetary integration planned for later this decade, said Günther Wudy, director of futures trading at Commerzbank AG and a founding member of the German exchange.  
In Paris, Gérard Pfauwadel, chairman of the French exchange, said the deal was intended initially to give MATIF members access to the futures contracts on German government bonds as well as on Germany's DAX blue-chip stock index. Later, members of Germany's exchange will be able to trade the MATIF contract on European Currency Unit bond futures, Mr. Pfauwadel said.  
Daniel Hodson, chief executive of the London exchange, who was in Frankfurt to promote a new contract in German government bonds, welcomed the French-German move and said it did not represent a threat to London's supremacy in the German government bond futures business. About 70 percent of German Bunds, the benchmark contract, are traded in London.  
"There's more than enough business for us all in the future," he added.

## Chicago Board to Enter Swaps Trade

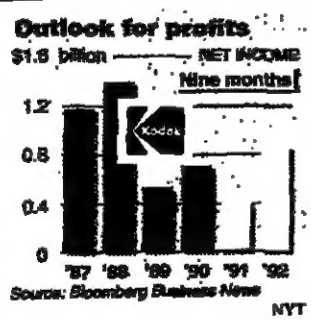
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
The Chicago Board of Trade has decided to try to invade the market for interest-rate and currency swaps with an innovative way of trading these products.  
But it is likely to face resistance from the banks and brokerage firms that now dominate the business and could run into regulatory problems as well.  
If the Board of Trade's effort succeeds, it could lead to an opening of the market for swaps trading to many new players and to more disclosure about one of the largest financial markets in the world. It might also lower profit margins in the industry.  
The move will set off another round in the battle between the futures exchanges and the big banks and brokerage firms that dominate the swaps market. Although players in the market are regulated, they have successfully fought efforts to regulate the market itself.  
In Washington, Wendy Gramm, the chairman of

the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, has called a meeting on Thursday to adopt a plan formally relinquishing the authority of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission over interest-rate and currency swaps. At stake are hundreds of millions of dollars a year in commissions on swap transactions.  
Jake Morowitz, chairman of the Chicago Board of Trade's committee for products traded over electronic screens, said he hoped that the new market would result in lower fees and smaller spreads between the bid and asked prices for relatively simple swaps.  
Under the plan, the Board of Trade would establish a new Hybrid Instrument Transaction Service — called HITS — to trade the swaps. The system would include menus of various clauses that could be in the swap contract, enabling a user to advertise on the system what type of swap he wanted, perhaps getting competitive bids. (NYT, WP)

## INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

### Kodak Forces Executives To Take Investor's View

By Michael S. Smith  
Bloomberg Business News  
ROCHESTER, New York — Eastman Kodak Co. is making sure its executives have a personal stake in the company's performance. Starting this year, its top 40 managers will be required to invest in Kodak stock worth at least as much as their salary, and their raises will be pegged to company cash flow, earnings and sales.  
"The result: all our senior managers will act and behave like owners of this company, because they will be substantial owners," said Kay R. Whitmore, chairman.  
The executives will be required to buy Kodak stock worth one to four times their salaries within five years, depending on how high up they are in management.  
Kodak is not the first company to encourage executive accountability by requiring a financial stake, said Brian Dunn, an executive compensation specialist with Towers Perrin in New York. Chrysler Corp. and Household International Inc., for example, require top executives to own company stock, and it is something many major corporations are considering, he said.  
An important reason for such requirements did not have a strong enough stake in the company's performance.  
The idea is to have a forceful way of making executives accountable for their actions, said Alan K. Brakoniecki, a Kodak spokesman.  
The plan could be expensive for the chairman. He owned 21,748 shares of Kodak as of January 1992, the latest date for which figures are available, which were worth about \$1 million at Wednesday's close of \$47.75. To reach holdings worth four times his salary, Mr. Whitmore would have to buy \$2.7 million worth of stock, or about 56,000 shares.  
Mr. Whitmore does have options to buy 173,000 Kodak shares at prices that probably are a discount to market prices. Mr. Brakoniecki said he did not know if the 40 executives would be entitled to reach their required holding by exercising options, which are often a part of top executives' pay.



## Brady to Clinton: Forget New Spending

By Steven Greenhouse  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — In blunt advice to President-elect Bill Clinton, Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady said Wednesday that the economy was gathering steam and warned that it would be unwise for the new president to spur growth through a short-term program of increased federal spending.  
Though job gains are weak, "I don't think you ought to go to job creation by investment spending of the Federal government," he said in an interview, a week before he leaves office. "The Government doesn't create jobs. Two-thirds of the jobs are created by small business." He urged Mr. Clinton instead to rely on exports and small business for job creation.  
Senator Lloyd Bentsen, who is the President-elect's choice for Treasury Secretary, had told Congress Tuesday that Mr. Clinton's advisers were weighing whether to increase deficit spending in the short term as a way to accelerate growth and create jobs.  
But Mr. Brady said that growth was already fairly strong, averaging almost 3 percent last year. And he took pains to respond to all the critics who lambasted President George Bush's economic program for doing little to spur the economy. "All this kind of stuff that we had the worst record since the middle of the Depression is a lot of whoopey," he said.  
Mr. Brady said he was not sure what he would do after Jan. 20, beyond taking a vacation in February. He said he did not plan to work full-time at his former investment bank, Dillon Read & Co., although he said he would give it whatever help he could.  
Mr. Brady praised the outgoing administration for facing up to

ing growth and less on fighting inflation. He was concerned that Germany's central bank had pushed up interest rates so high to fight inflation that it would strangle growth throughout Europe.  
"I felt all along that the balance between inflation and growth was not being regarded in the proper light over the past two years," he said.  
Mr. Brady was also visibly frustrated with the situation in Russia and Moscow's on-again, off-again devotion to reform. He said it would not be wise for Western nations to shower Russia with aid until it committed itself to full-fledged reforms.

'All this kind of stuff that we had the worst record since the middle of the Depression is a lot of whoopey.'

what he described as several "torpedoes at the waterline" that had threatened to wreck the financial system when Mr. Bush took office.  
He said that the administration had largely resolved the savings-and-loan crisis, which many economists say has its roots in the high inflation under Jimmy Carter and grew worse when Ronald Reagan deregulated the banking system. In addition, Mr. Brady took credit for defusing the Third World banking crisis, which threatened to drown several of the largest U.S. commercial banks.  
He boasted that commercial banks and savings and loans enjoyed record profits last year and that the capital reserves of the commercial banks were the strongest they have been since the 1950s.  
He said he thought that Europe's economy was in "abject" condition. Two years ago, Mr. Brady was lampooned by the European press as an American cowboy for urging Germany and other European countries to focus more on sustain-

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Australia	1.035	0.695	1.344	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
Belgium	33.355	20.775	33.355	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354
Canada	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
Denmark	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
France	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
Germany	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
Italy	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
Japan	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
Netherlands	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
Spain	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
Sweden	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
Switzerland	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
UK	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
US	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072

Eurocurrency Deposits Jan. 13									
	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss	French	Yen	Sc	Sw	DK	Other
1 month	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4
3 months	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4
6 months	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4
1 year	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4	3 1/4-3 3/4

Key Money Rates Jan. 13									
	Discount	Prime	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month	15-month	18-month	24-month
US	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
UK	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
DM	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
FF	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Yen	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Sc	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Sw	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
DK	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Other	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

Other Dollar Values Jan. 13									
	Per \$	Per £	Per DM	Per FF	Per Yen	Per Sc	Per Sw	Per DK	Per Other
Australia	1.035	0.695	1.344	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
Belgium	33.355	20.775	33.355	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354
Canada	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
Denmark	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
France	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
Germany	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
Italy	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
Japan	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
Netherlands	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
Spain	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
Sweden	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
Switzerland	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
UK	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
US	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072

Forward Rates Jan. 13									
	30-day	60-day	90-day	120-day	150-day	180-day	240-day	360-day	Other
Australia	1.035	0.695	1.344	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
Belgium	33.355	20.775	33.355	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354
Canada	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
Denmark	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
France	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
Germany	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
Italy	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
Japan	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
Netherlands	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
Spain	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
Sweden	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
Switzerland	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
UK	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
US	1.000	0.715	1.354	6.374	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072

**U.S. \$500,000,000**  
**National Westminster Bank**  
(Incorporated in England with limited liability)  
Primary Capital FRNs (SERIES "A")  
In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from January 13, 1993 to July 13, 1993 the Notes will carry an interest rate of 3.75% per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, July 13, 1993 against Coupon No. 16 will be U.S. \$1,885.42 and U.S. \$188.54 respectively for Notes in denominations of U.S. \$100,000 and U.S. \$10,000.  
By: The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.  
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January 13, 1993

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## Paris and Bonn Join in Hinting Of a Cut in Rates

By Tom Redburn  
International Herald Tribune  
FRANKFURT — Germany and France stood shoulder to shoulder Wednesday with one of the world's most prominent currency speculators in defense of the French franc as top economic officials of the two countries hinted of a cut in German interest rates before French parliamentary elections.  
Helmut Schlesinger, president of the Bundesbank, said that the German central bank would continue "first and foremost" to focus on reducing inflation, but that such a posture "does not rule out all the way for the Bundesbank's monetary policy."  
Mr. Schlesinger, speaking to the G-7 Council, a private group that brings together present and former government officials with top money managers and economists, delivered a predictably strong defense of the franc.  
"The franc is a private group that brings together present and former government officials with top money managers and economists, delivered a predictably strong defense of the franc."  
The West German economy grew just 0.8 percent in 1992, Page 11.  
The Bundesbank's fight against the evils of German inflation. But at the same time, he, along with other European officials here, suggested they would go all out to preserve the remaining core of the battered European exchange-rate mechanism that includes Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherlands.  
"The EMS can and should survive," said Hans Tiesmeyer, the Bundesbank's vice president and designated successor to Mr. Schlesinger later this year. "There is no longer any compelling reason for further adjustments" in the monetary grid, he argued.  
[The ERM was calm on Wednesday on the eve of a routine monthly meeting in Brussels of the EC's powerful monetary committee, Reuters reported.]  
[Monetary sources said that the committee, during its meeting Thursday, would as a matter of course examine the workings of the exchange-rate mechanism. But they denied any knowledge of a possible change in parties after last week's turmoil.]  
While many money managers remain skeptical, George Soros, the head of a global investment group that made more than \$1 billion in profits from the currency devaluation after the withdrawal of the British pound and Italian lira last fall from the ERM, joined German and French officials in support for the present relationship between the Deutsche mark and the franc.  
If France were forced to allow the franc to float, "it would be the end of the ERM," Mr. Soros said. "That would have very serious repercussions for the European Community," he added "and should be avoided at all costs."  
Mr. Soros, like several other people at the meeting, said the survival of the European monetary system ultimately "depends on interest rates in Germany."  
Indeed, Horst Köhler, state secretary at the German ministry of finance and Chancellor Helmut Kohl's personal economic adviser, said that lower German interest rates were what "we all want and what we all need."  
French officials, desperately trying to sustain the franc through the March election, at which the Socialist government of Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy is expected to be decisively swept from power, said they were counting on Germany to show further signs that it stands behind the French currency.  
"Franco-German cooperation is very close; it will grow deeper in the coming period," Michel Sapin, France's finance minister, said in a speech delivered to the G-7 Council on Tuesday night.  
That bond, in conjunction with the further economic downturn in Germany and most other European nations, "should lead to a significant and durable drop of interest rates in Europe," the French finance minister argued.  
Perhaps the strongest force that is likely to contribute to a significant decline in interest rates, according to interviews with private economists in Germany, is the rapidly spreading downturn in the economy. While expecting the de-



## MARKET DIARY

## Intel, Adobe Push Nasdaq to Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches  
NEW YORK — Big-name technology stocks pushed the over-the-counter market to a record Wednesday, while blue-chip issues slipped.

"It's a pattern we see about October, a handful of stocks in the over-the-counter market are really

## N.Y. Stocks

accounting for much of the strength," said Ricky Harrington, director of investment policy at Marston Bass Associates. "It's simply a function of a certain amount of money moving into OTC stocks. Mutual funds have a lot of cash, and they have to find places for it."

Intel and Adobe were two of the places, and they helped power the Nasdaq over-the-counter index to a record 686.78, up 7.33 points and surpassing the previous mark of 682.40, set on Monday. But the Dow Jones industrial average was down 1.08 points, at 3,263.56, although rising issues on the New York Stock Exchange outnumbered decliners by about a 9-to-7 ratio.

Adobe, which writes programs for computer printers, gained 2.0 percent on the outlook for improved earnings, its shares rising \$7.25 to \$40.25. Intel said fourth-quarter earnings more than doubled, largely because of sales of its 486 computer processing chip. Its shares rose \$8.125 to \$110.125 on profit of \$428.6 million, or \$1.97 per share, up from \$188.7 million,

or 90 cents per share, for the fourth quarter of 1991.

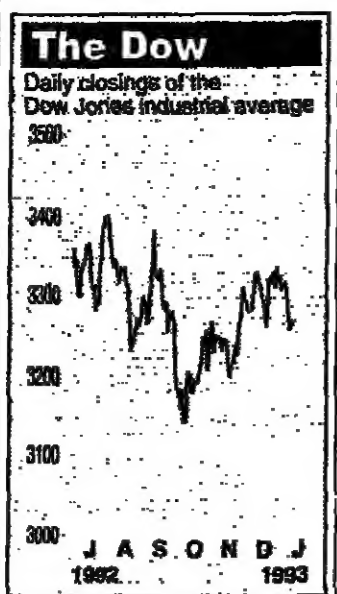
Yields fell in the government bond market. The bellwether 30-year Treasury issue rose 18/32, to 102/10/32, cutting its return to 7.43 percent from 7.48 percent. Able to sell securities at lower yields than outstanding issues, the Treasury announced two early redemptions, only the second time since 1962 it has called in bonds.

The bonds are a 7 percent issue due May 15, 1993, and a so-called flower bond, issued in 1963 with a 4.125 percent coupon and due May 15, 1994. Of the \$440 million of the latter issue, only \$75 million is publicly held. Flower bonds can be redeemed at face value when the owner dies, no matter what the market price, as long as the proceeds are used to pay estate taxes.

Investors don't have to worry about an onslaught of redemptions until the turn of the century. The bulk of the \$70 billion in callable Treasury bonds held by the public is not redeemable until after 2000. National City was the most-active Big Board issue, up 1/4 to 49 1/2, with volume boosted by trades linked to its upcoming dividend, payable to holders of record as of Wednesday.

Tucson Electric Power followed, unchanged at 2 1/4. It has been active since December, when shareholders approved a restructuring that included an equity-for-debt swap and issuance of new shares.

(Bloomberg, UPI)



**NYSE Most Active**

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Intel	110 1/2	109 3/4	110 1/2	+1 1/2
Adobe	40 1/2	39 1/4	40 1/2	+2 1/4
National City	49 1/2	48 3/4	49 1/2	+1/4
Tucson Electric	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	0

**AMEX Most Active**

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Intel	110 1/2	109 3/4	110 1/2	+1 1/2
Adobe	40 1/2	39 1/4	40 1/2	+2 1/4
National City	49 1/2	48 3/4	49 1/2	+1/4
Tucson Electric	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	0

**NASDAQ Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues
1,422	1,343	1,343	4,108

**NASDAQ Diary**

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1,422	1,343	1,343	4,108

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**Dow Jones Averages**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	3,263.56	3,258.12	3,263.56	-1.08

**Standard & Poor's Indexes**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
S&P 500	2,812.12	2,807.12	2,812.12	-0.12

**NYSE Indexes**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE Composite	2,812.12	2,807.12	2,812.12	-0.12

**NASDAQ Indexes**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NASDAQ Composite	686.78	682.40	686.78	+7.33

**AMEX Stock Indexes**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX Composite	2,812.12	2,807.12	2,812.12	-0.12

**Dow Jones Bond Averages**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones Bond	102/10/32	102/10/32	102/10/32	+18/32

**Market Sales**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Market Sales	102/10/32	102/10/32	102/10/32	+18/32

**N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot	102/10/32	102/10/32	102/10/32	+18/32

**S&P 100 Index Options**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
S&P 100 Index	102/10/32	102/10/32	102/10/32	+18/32

**Amex Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues
1,422	1,343	1,343	4,108

**NASDAQ Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues
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## EUROPEAN FUTURES

**Food**

Com.	High	Low	Prev. Close
SUGAR (ICE)	12.12	12.10	12.12

**Metals**

Com.	High	Low	Prev. Close
ALUMINUM (ICE)	1.12	1.10	1.12

**Stock Indexes**

Index	High	Low	Prev. Close
DAX (ICE)	1,212.12	1,207.12	1,212.12

**Grains**

Com.	High	Low	Prev. Close
WHEAT (ICE)	1.12	1.10	1.12

**Oil**

Com.	High	Low	Prev. Close
CRUDE (ICE)	1.12	1.10	1.12

**Financial**

Com.	High	Low	Prev. Close
3-MONTH EURO (ICE)	1.12	1.10	1.12

**Stock Indexes**

Index	High	Low	Prev. Close
DAX (ICE)	1,212.12	1,207.12	1,212.12

**Grains**

Com.	High	Low	Prev. Close
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**Financial**

Com.	High	Low	Prev. Close
3-MONTH EURO (ICE)	1.12	1.10	1.12

## U.S. FUTURES

**Grains**

Com.	High	Low	Prev. Close
WHEAT (ICE)	1.12	1.10	1.12

**Oil**

Com.	High	Low	Prev. Close
CRUDE (ICE)	1.12	1.10	1.12

**Financial**

Com.	High	Low	Prev. Close
3-MONTH EURO (ICE)	1.12	1.10	1.12

**Stock Indexes**

Index	High	Low	Prev. Close
DAX (ICE)	1,212.12	1,207.12	1,212.12

**Grains**

Com.	High	Low	Prev. Close
WHEAT (ICE)	1.12	1.10	1.12

**Oil**

Com.	High	Low	Prev. Close
CRUDE (ICE)	1.12	1.10	1.12







# Japan Struggles Through Art Hangover

By Leslie Helm

Los Angeles Times Staff

**TOKYO** — When Ryohei Saito paid \$160 million one week in 1990 to acquire the world's two most expensive paintings — a Van Gogh and a Renoir — his Daishowa Paper Manufacturing Co. empire was at its peak, and so was Japan's surging economy. Mr. Saito's dramatic purchases put him at the crest of a tsunami of art purchases that became a symbol of Japan's new prosperity.

Now that the tidal wave has crashed, dragging art prices down as sharply as Japanese property and stocks, Japan's huge art collection has become just another reminder of the worst excesses of Japan's speculative bubble.

Investors have stored their paintings in anticipation of the next art boom. But many may not be able to hold out that long. There is widespread speculation that Mr. Saito, who

recently had to sell off assets and draw from his personal fortune to bail out his company, may be forced to sell his art treasures at a huge loss.

A rash of bankruptcies by dealers and galleries has forced banks to take paintings in lieu of loan repayments. As a result, banks already suffering from huge inventories of hard-to-sell land are now also saddled with thousands of paintings, valued at an estimated \$8 billion.

Impressionist art prices are down more than 50 percent. Some dealers worry that if troubled Japanese banks and credit companies are forced to dump their art, prices could plunge even more sharply.

Another impact of the burst art bubble: a bigger Japanese trade surplus. In 1990, Japanese imported more than \$4 billion in art, snapping up 40 percent to 50 percent of all Impressionist art put on the market and offsetting at least some of its exports. Although

Japanese are still present at international auctions, they buy far less and pay much lower prices. This year, Japan's import of art is estimated to fall to \$570 million, one-seventh of its peak level.

European and American dealers, hoping to make a killing by buying from dejected Japanese art collectors, are making inquiries but are being turned away because of their low offers. Auction houses, too, are finding art owners unwilling to face the reality of falling prices.

"We are getting a lot of interest, but when they hear our estimates for what their paintings will bring, they are shocked. Not much business materializes," said Koji Yamada, of the Tokyo office of Christie's auction house.

But collectors are pleased. "Art dealers were pushing art as assets, telling me I could triple my money, but I wasn't interested in reselling," said Sajiuro Kita, a collector.

## NASDAQ

**Wednesday's Prices**  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Label	Chg
120	110	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	115	105	AA	10
110	100	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	110	100	AB	10
100	90	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	105	95	AC	10
90	80	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	95	85	AD	10
80	70	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	85	75	AE	10
70	60	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	75	65	AF	10
60	50	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	65	55	AG	10
50	40	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	55	45	AH	10
40	30	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	45	35	AI	10
30	20	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	35	25	AJ	10

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Label	Chg
120	110	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	115	105	AA	10
110	100	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	110	100	AB	10
100	90	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	105	95	AC	10
90	80	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	95	85	AD	10
80	70	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	85	75	AE	10
70	60	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	75	65	AF	10
60	50	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	65	55	AG	10
50	40	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	55	45	AH	10
40	30	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	45	35	AI	10
30	20	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	35	25	AJ	10

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Label	Chg
120	110	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	115	105	AA	10
110	100	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	110	100	AB	10
100	90	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	105	95	AC	10
90	80	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	95	85	AD	10
80	70	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	85	75	AE	10
70	60	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	75	65	AF	10
60	50	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	65	55	AG	10
50	40	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	55	45	AH	10
40	30	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	45	35	AI	10
30	20	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	35	25	AJ	10

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Label	Chg
120	110	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	115	105	AA	10
110	100	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	110	100	AB	10
100	90	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	105	95	AC	10
90	80	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	95	85	AD	10
80	70	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	85	75	AE	10
70	60	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	75	65	AF	10
60	50	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	65	55	AG	10
50	40	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	55	45	AH	10
40	30	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	45	35	AI	10
30	20	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	35	25	AJ	10

## AMEX

**Wednesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Label	Chg
120	110	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	115	105	AA	10
110	100	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	110	100	AB	10
100	90	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	105	95	AC	10
90	80	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	95	85	AD	10
80	70	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	85	75	AE	10
70	60	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	75	65	AF	10
60	50	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	65	55	AG	10
50	40	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	55	45	AH	10
40	30	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	45	35	AI	10
30	20	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	35	25	AJ	10

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110	100	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	110	100	AB	10
100	90	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	105	95	AC	10
90	80	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	95	85	AD	10
80	70	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	85	75	AE	10
70	60	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	75	65	AF	10
60	50	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	65	55	AG	10
50	40	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	55	45	AH	10
40	30	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	45	35	AI	10
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40	30	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	45	35	AI	10
30	20	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	35	25	AJ	10







# Indiana Edges Out Michigan in 1-Point Big Ten Thriller

## COLLEGE BASKETBALL

The 6-foot-5 (1.96-meter) Brassow tore cartilage in the knee when he bumped it in practice recently, coach Rick Pitino said. Brassow missed last season because of a similar injury.

*The Associated Press*

The Hawks were 0-5 at home and 7 overall in Wilkins' absence.

**Tyrone Hill** was an under-armed Warrior as **Duane Ferrell** and **Adam Keefe** grabbed a rebound for the Hawks, who got both a victory and their star, **Dominique Wilkins**, back. He scored 28 points.

**By Marc Bloom**

Bob is the fourth Keino child to attend American schools. A daughter, Stella, is in her senior year at Notre Dame Academy in Middleburg, Virginia. One son, James, is a Texas A&M graduate, and another, Francis, attended Earl-Elgin and

fore coming to the United States. "He was very weak, not an athlete at all," said the Ridgewood High School track coach, Dick Van Yperan, who saw for himself. In the fall of 1989, Van Yperan took a one-year sabbatical to teach

dominant alumnus had paid four football players for work last summer that they didn't do.

(AP)

James (Buckley) McGill of the United States, despite a battering in the 12th round, retained his WBC welterweight title in New York with a 12-round unanimous decision over Genaro León of Mexico.

Juan Martín Coggi of Argentina won the WBA junior welterweight title from Morris East of the Philippines when the referee stopped the fight in the 10th round.

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صبرنا من الامل



# NHL Star Lemieux Diagnosed as Having Hodgkin's Disease



**■ Gretzky Added to All-Star Team.**  
Center Wayne Gretzky, who missed the first 38 games of the season with the Los Angeles Kings because of a back injury, has been added to the Clarence Campbell Conference's all-star team as a special presidential appointee, United Press International reported.

The All-Star Game, to be played Feb. 6 in Montreal, will be the 13th consecutive for Gretzky, who holds or shares four individual

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PITTSBURGH — Mario Lemieux, the National Hockey League's predominate and highest-paid star, has cancer.

Lemieux, 31, already may have started four or five cycles of radiation treatment for Hodgkin's disease, a usually treatable form of cancer that attacks the lymph nodes.

Lemieux appeared briefly at the Pittsburgh Penguins' practice Wednesday morning and "seemed in relatively good spirits," said teammate Ron Francis, who added, "He's positive about things."

Lemieux was diagnosed as being in the early stages of the disease after a large lymph node was removed from his neck, according to a statement issued Tuesday.

Charles H. Franks, the team's physician, confirmed the diagnosis. The disease is confined to the abnormal lymph node, and subsequent tests have shown no evidence of any other problems, Burke said.

The Penguins said Lemieux could resume playing in four to six weeks, although doctors said that projection seemed overly optimistic.

Earlier this year, Lemieux signed a seven-year, \$42 million contract, which will pay him twice as much as any other player in the league.

Charles H. Franks, the team's physician, said that the disease is a disease characterized by the progressive enlargement of the lymph nodes and inflammation of organs such as the spleen and the liver.

The news that one of the greatest talents in U.S. professional team sports has cancer rocked teammates, fans and other NHL players.

"You see these guys on a daily basis and everybody's so healthy and in such great shape to play the game that news like that is certainly shocking," said Ron Francis.

"It's upsetting and shocking when you hear about it."

For the Penguins, it was the second such shock in less than 10 months. Bob Johnson died of brain cancer in November 1991, just six months after coaching the Penguins to the first of their two Stanley Cup championships.

"Any time you're talking about cancer, you're worried," said the winner Bob Johnson, who just has to trust what the doctors are saying and "be positive."

Lemieux reportedly was undergoing treatment at Allegheny General Hospital, but the Penguins would not confirm that.

The Penguins' general manager, Craig Patrick, was in California, reportedly meeting with the team's owner, Howard Baldwin, but is to return to Pittsburgh for a news conference on Friday that Lemieux also is to attend.

Lemieux's agent, Tom Reich, issued a statement from his California office saying: "He has a condition that is in a mild stage. The prognosis is extremely good."

Hodgkin's disease is marked by a chronic enlargement of the lymph nodes, the small, compact structures that line the blood vessels and make infection-fighting antibodies. The disease spreads in a fairly predictable way from one group of lymph nodes to the next, but if undetected for a long period can spread to other parts of the body, including the brain, lungs, the lungs, the liver, spleen, intestines, spinal cord and brain.

Research has found that Hodgkin's can usually be treated successfully with X-rays in early stages, and can often be treated successfully with drugs in advanced stages. A typical treatment for Hodgkin's consists of 5 to 10 minutes of radiation five times a week for four to five weeks.

The fact that Lemieux will undergo radiation therapy is an indication that his cancer is in the early stages, said Dr. Dennis Meisner, an oncologist at ShadySide Hospital in Pittsburgh.

Meisner said the Penguins' contention that the type of Hodgkin's

diagnosed in Lemieux is the "most favorable" might be misleading.

"It is a cancer, and all types of cancer are very serious," Meisner said. "As a cancer, it can become life threatening."

If the disease is limited to the one lymph node that was removed, it is classified as Stage One Hodgkin's, which has a cure rate of 95 percent, he said.

Radiation therapy causes fatigue and weight loss, and could make someone too tired to play hockey, Meisner said.

Hodgkin's disease typically affects people who are 30 or younger and begins in a lymph node in the neck, he said.

Lemieux has spoken publicly of several family members who died of cancer, but until now his frequent medical problems have been confined mostly to a chronically bad back.

He was enjoying his most injury-free and successful season until last week, when he again experienced the back pain that has forced him to miss more than 100 games the last four seasons.

With 104 points in 40 games, he was the league's scoring leader and closing in on Wayne Gretzky's NHL record of 216 points until missing the Penguins' last two games.

Lemieux won his third NHL scoring title in five years with 131 points last season, despite missing 16 games with back-related problems. He was limited to 26 games in the 1990-91 season, missing the Penguins' first 50 games after surgery before returning for the team's first Stanley Cup victory.

Recently voted to play in his seventh NHL all-star game, Lemieux has not played close to a full season since 1988-89, when he was in 76 games.

He missed 22 of the Penguins' last 23 games the following season, when he first developed a back problem that later resulted in the surgical removal of a herniated disc. **AL UPPI**

HOCKEY		HOCKEY																			
BOSTON—Reggie Lemelin, cooffender, re-fired.																					
LOS ANGELES—Sent David Gooden, cooffender, and Lennie Lucks, left wins to Phoenix, IHL.																					
NEW JERSEY—Recalled Tony, Charlie, left wins from Udon, AHL.																					
FLA. ISLANDERS—Recalled Mark Fitzpatrick, left wins from Central.																					
LOS ANGELES, left: Richard Pilon, defenseman, and Rich Krumm, left wins from Capital District, AHL.																					
PHILADELPHIA—Sent Dominik Rousek, cooffender, to Hartford, AHL.																					
PHOENIX—Recalled Tony Mackey, left wins from Puerto, IHL, of emergency basis, Sent Geoff Sorenson, goalie, to Perma.																					
WASHINGTON—Recalled Jeff Peterson, defenseman, from Baltimore, AHL.																					
WINNEPEG—Sent Sean Goutier, cooffender, to Anchorage, AHL.																					
COLLEGE																					
NCAA—Put Middle Tennessee 26's men's basketball team on probation and barred it from postseason play this season for recruiting violations from 1972-80. Put Auburn University on probation for recruiting for 2 years probation when its recruiting and scholarships will be limited for alleged violations in basketball.																					
BILLY TIERNEY, Princeton lacrosse coach, for actions during 1992 national championships.																					
NCAA—Recalled Jeff Peterson, defenseman, for allowing ineligible athletes to participate in several sports and providing extra benefits to several players. Put Peterson on 2-year probation; the football team will be ineligible for NCAA championships events in 1993-94.																					
NHL Standings																					
WALEES CONFERENCE						PACIFIC DIVISION															
	W	L	T	Pts	GF/GA		W	L	T	Pts	GF/GA										
Pittsburgh	29	11	4	62	196/146	Edmonton	29	11	4	62	196/146										
Washington	28	12	3	59	184/141	Calgary	28	12	3	59	184/141										
New Jersey	20	18	4	42	144/144	New York	20	18	4	42	144/144										
NY Rangers	20	18	4	46	161/171	Los Angeles	19	19	5	43	154/164										
Philadelphia	18	21	4	40	172/174	San Jose	18	21	5	41	154/164										
						Philadelphia	16	19	6	38	166/186										
Atlantic Division						NORTH DIVISION															
	W	L	T	Pts	GF/GA		W	L	T	Pts	GF/GA										
Montreal	24	14	3	51	185/155	Quebec	24	14	3	51	185/155										
Boston	23	17	2	48	157/161	St. Louis	23	17	2	48	157/161										
San Jose	22	17	3	46	154/164	Chicago	22	17	3	46	154/164										
Hartford	19	24	4	42	133/158	Atlanta	19	24	4	42	133/158										
Winnipeg	4	28	3	11	108/211	St. Louis	15	25	3	32	145/185										
CAMPBELL DIVISION																					
NORTH DIVISION																					
	W	L	T	Pts	GF/GA		W	L	T	Pts	GF/GA										
Chicago	24	13	6	54	184/154	San Jose	24	13	6	54	184/154										
Minnesota	21	19	4	46	151/164	Los Angeles	21	19	4	46	151/164										
San Jose	17	25	4	38	141/164	St. Louis	17	25	4	38	141/164										
St. Louis	17	2																			

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## ART BUCHWALD

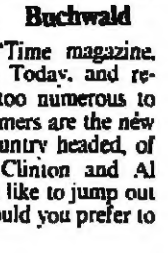
## Rule Baby Boomers!

WASHINGTON — My generation has been respectfully asked to step aside for the new breed of "baby boomers" who insist that they are ready to rule the world.

I didn't realize how serious they were about taking over until two boomers in their 40s came into my office and started to pack my papers in boxes.

"Sorry, Dad," one of them said. "It's time to go."

"Who says so?" I responded angrily as I held on to my wire-in-basket.



Buchwald

The other boomer told me, "Time magazine, Newsweek, USA Today, and respected pundits too numerous to mention. We boomers are the new leaders of the country headed, of course, by Bill Clinton and Al Gore. Would you like to jump out the window or would you prefer to be pushed?"

"How can baby boomers run the country when they never learned to make their beds?"

"You never taught us how to make our beds. When you came out of World War II you vowed that your children would never have to do anything to inconvenience them or cause them pain. You are the ones who told us that keeping a clean room was irrelevant to a healthy mind and a strong economy."

I was getting madder. "Maybe we said that but how come so many of the boomers never learned to read or write?"

"Because we had television to

watch and music to listen to and you kept buying us automobiles to tool around in. We couldn't do it all."

"I don't care if you are in your 40s. I still don't think that you're ready to run the world."

One of the baby boomers said, "You don't know what you're talking about. Baby boomers are now running IBM, General Motors, Westinghouse and some of the great S&Bs in the country. We made Drexel Burnham what it is today. Our footprints are everywhere—even on the airline industry. Give a baby boomer a degree from Harvard or Wharton and he'll put anyone in your age bracket to shame."

"Why can't I stay on as an adviser to the boomers and be a sort of grand old man of the printed word? You could seek my learned counsel when you screwed up, which you're certainly going to do."

"Sorry, Pop, but even a Playboy editorial said that it's time for you to go. If we make an exception for one old-timer, we'll have to make it for all, and boomers can't afford to be sentimental."

"Why not?"

"Because your generation taught your children that winning was everything, and never to give anyone an even break."

"We did?"

"Every man and woman for him or herself. That's what you drilled into our heads."

"We only did it to protect you. Baby boomers always seemed so vulnerable."

"Right. Now do you want to get in the wheelchair or should we carry you out?"

"I can still walk," I said bitterly. "I just pray that you people know what you're doing when you take over."

"We'll handle it very well. Pop. Our generation has never known failure. Boomers are a special breed because they had everything given to them on a platter. You'll be proud of us in a few years."

"Isn't Clinton going to keep on a few old wise men to help him get through his term?"

"He might, but only when he gets in real trouble and has to appoint a blue-ribbon panel of elder statesmen to bail him out."

## Who Are These People? It's in the Courts

By Rone Tempest

Los Angeles Times Service

PARIS — Who could imagine the bitterness, the anguish, the looming courtroom drama—all because of a romantic smooch nearly 43 years ago on the streets of Paris?

In the spring of 1950, the Parisian photographer Robert Doisneau took a picture of a young couple kissing as they walked along the sidewalk in front of the Paris city hall. The black-and-white photograph, "Le Baiser de l'Hôtel de Ville," remained relatively obscure until 1986, when it was made into a poster, destined for the bedroom walls of love-struck college students the world around.

Part of the photograph's charm was its anonymity, the half-hidden faces of lovers as they embraced in a flow of solemn pedestrians. It was quintessential "young love" bobbing in a sea of indifference. It was Paris, city of light and love, at its romantic best. To Doisneau, a photographer famed for his '50s-era Paris street scenes, the kissing couple symbolized lovers everywhere.

So he was delighted when, beginning in 1988, men and women began stepping forward to claim that they were the lovers at the Hôtel de Ville.

"All these people who see themselves in the picture," Doisneau said in a recent interview with the Paris newspaper *Le Monde*, "I found it charming."

The photo has inspired a movie project by the British filmmaker Alan Parker and was featured in another film by the French director Claude Miller, "La Petite Voleuse."

It also was the centerpiece of an advertising campaign by a French soft-drink company.

In six years, more than 410,000 copies of the poster featuring the photo, 80,000 postcards and 200 signed reprints (at a hefty price of \$4,000 each) were sold, making Doisneau a small fortune. Over the same period, his Paris photo agency, Rapho, received at least 20 letters and phone calls from people who were certain they were the lovers.

After seeing the photograph in a magazine, a Mexican man wrote Rapho: "Doisneau captured a romantic kiss I exchanged with my wife in the middle of the street."

And after the French magazine *Télérama* reprinted the photo on its cover in 1988, another man wrote, claiming the picture portrayed him and his lost lover, Françoise. This would-be kiss even attached a poem, which the magazine published, declaring his undying love for his old flame.

Unfortunately, the "Françoise" in question was a happily married woman, living in Bordeaux. She threatened to sue Doisneau and the letter writer for resurrecting an unwanted memory of a failed love affair. After legal negotiations, the woman dropped her threat.

The most insistent of the Hôtel de Ville claimants was a married couple from the Paris suburb of Vitry, Jean-Louis and Denise Lavergne. Jean-Louis, now 66, and Denise, now 64, asserted that the photo was taken just before their marriage on a day when they were shopping near city hall.

Denise Lavergne said that she recognized a scarf given as a Christmas present by a sister, as well as minor details, such as "my earlobes" and "my eyebrows."

Doisneau agreed in 1990 to meet with the Lavergnes. They soon became objects of an intense media frenzy in France as the celebrated, rediscovered "lovers at the Hôtel de Ville." Although never acknowledging the Lavergnes as his kissers, Doisneau remained silent as the couple appeared on television talk shows and posed for "40 years after" photo spreads for magazines, shot at the original location, with the city hall in the background.

Last February, another entrant in the Hôtel de Ville



Robert Doisneau's 1950 picture of lovers in Paris: Were they paid models?

photo competition, the retired actress Françoise Boret, stepped into the frame. Boret, now 63, said she was fed up with all the attention showered on the Lavergnes and Doisneau.

The lovers pictured in the photograph, she insisted, were not the Lavergnes, but Boret and her lover at the time, a former actor named Jacques Cartaud. She said that she and Cartaud had been hired by Doisneau to pose for a sequence of photos on Rue de Rivoli in front of city hall.

Furthermore, Boret offered proof of her contention, claiming to have a signed and numbered print of the photograph given to her by Doisneau in 1950.

"If Monsieur Doisneau had not recognized the Lavergnes at the beginning when he knew the photograph was posed," Boret said in a recent telephone interview, "I wouldn't have said anything. But from the moment he stole my past and when people began saying it was someone else, I decided to step forward and be recognized."

The only problem with Boret's "stolen kiss" theory is that no one could find a trace of her supposed co-kisser, Jacques Cartaud. Boret says that she had not seen him since a few years after the famous kiss, when he was an extra in a movie she was making. The Lavergnes, meanwhile, defend their honor.

"We are very respectable people," said Denise Lavergne. "We are well-known in Vitry, coming from three generations of printers, well known for our honesty. Now we are being treated like impostors by Boret and other storytellers in the press. They say we are only interested in the money. That's a grave charge that injured the memory of our youth and the fact that we remain a happy couple. You can't treat people like that."

Both Boret and the Lavergnes have filed suit against

Doisneau in French courts. Boret has asked for the equivalent of \$20,000 in damages and a percentage of commercial profits. The Lavergnes have asked for \$100,000 and offered to provide expert testimony that they are the couple pictured.

A Paris court is expected to decide the issue in the coming months.

Recently, however, evidence seems to be mounting in favor of Boret.

Doisneau, who has never denied using models for some of his photos of Paris street life, has been quoted in recent articles—notably a Dec. 20 front-page story in *Le Monde*—as saying that he believes it was Boret in the picture. Moreover, the directors of the Rapho photo agency say that they have found several other photographs of the same couple, never completely identifiable, taken in other Paris locations.

The latest development tilting in Boret's favor was the reappearance of Cartaud, the rakish actor she claims was her partner in the famous kiss.

Cartaud, 65, twice divorced, now lives with a woman in the south of France on a small, wooded farm where he grows grapes. "I have the luck to live in a country house without television or newspapers," he said, explaining his late appearance in the controversy.

He says that he recognized himself and Boret in the widely distributed poster several years ago, but never thought to say anything about it. Recently, a friend sent him articles in the French press about the photograph and he decided to come out of the wilderness.

"I recognized Françoise and me in the photo," he says. "Without any doubt, it's us. I remember it as a time when I called her 'my little pussycat' and we were great lovers."

## PEOPLE

## A Date at the Palace For Japanese Couple

Crown Prince Naruhito and his fiancée, Masako Owada, saw each other Wednesday for the first time since Dec. 25, when the prince introduced her to his parents, Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko. Owada was whisked by limousine to Akasaka Palace for an afternoon with the prince—and away from the swarm of reporters and photographers constantly staked out at her home.

The vitriolic Woody Allen-Mia Farrow custody squabble has turned even uglier. Farrow's lawyer said that in 1990 or 1991, the couple's adopted daughter, Dylan, now 7, saw Allen having sex with Soon-Yi Farrow Farrow, now 22, Farrow's adopted daughter. The lawyer, Eleanor Alter, also said in court that Allen had pushed Dylan's face into a plate of hot spaghetti and told Satchel, 5, Allen and Farrow's biological son, that he would break his legs. Allen has denied the accusations. Allen and Farrow are to take the stand at a Jan. 26 hearing.

Michael Jackson's lawyer disputed reports that the singer demanded that a white child portray him in a commercial. The New York Post reported that Jackson had picked the child to play him as a youngster for fear that a black child would call attention to Jackson's extensive cosmetic surgery.

Madonna's leather-and-chain mode of dress—and undress—has won her the top spot on *Mr. Blackwell's* list of "Worst-Dressed Women of 1992" and his scorn as a "bare-bottomed bore of Babylon." The fashion maven gave second place to the actress Geena Davis and third to Glenn Close, or as Mr. Blackwell said, "Dracula's daughter strikes again."

The Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York was filled to bursting with people paying tribute to Dizzy Gillespie, the jazz trumpeter, band leader and innovator who died last week at the age of 75. The celebration featured testimonials from friends and fans.

**INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED**  
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## Canada's Third Language

Reuters

OTTAWA — Chinese has replaced Italian as Canada's third most common language spoken at home, government census data revealed. During a five-year period, the use of French and English, Canada's official languages, at home declined in relation to population as immigration made other languages more popular.

## WEATHER

## Europe

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
London	12-17	17	12	15-20	20	15
Paris	10-15	15	10	12-18	18	12
Rome	14-20	20	14	16-22	22	16
Madrid	16-22	22	16	18-24	24	18
Barcelona	18-24	24	18	20-26	26	20
Amsterdam	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Brussels	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Frankfurt	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Hamburg	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Berlin	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Cologne	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Düsseldorf	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Essen	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Köln	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Münster	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Osnabrück	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Regensburg	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Salzburg	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Stuttgart	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Vienna	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Zurich	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14

## Forecast for Friday through Sunday

	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
London	12-17	17-22	15-20
Paris	10-15	15-20	12-18
Rome	14-20	20-25	16-22
Madrid	16-22	22-27	18-24
Barcelona	18-24	24-29	20-26
Amsterdam	12-18	18-23	14-20
Brussels	12-18	18-23	14-20
Frankfurt	12-18	18-23	14-20
Hamburg	12-18	18-23	14-20
Berlin	12-18	18-23	14-20
Cologne	12-18	18-23	14-20
Düsseldorf	12-18	18-23	14-20
Essen	12-18	18-23	14-20
Köln	12-18	18-23	14-20
Münster	12-18	18-23	14-20
Osnabrück	12-18	18-23	14-20
Regensburg	12-18	18-23	14-20
Salzburg	12-18	18-23	14-20
Stuttgart	12-18	18-23	14-20
Vienna	12-18	18-23	14-20
Zurich	12-18	18-23	14-20

## North America

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
London	12-17	17	12	15-20	20	15
Paris	10-15	15	10	12-18	18	12
Rome	14-20	20	14	16-22	22	16
Madrid	16-22	22	16	18-24	24	18
Barcelona	18-24	24	18	20-26	26	20
Amsterdam	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Brussels	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Frankfurt	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Hamburg	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Berlin	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Cologne	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Düsseldorf	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Essen	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Köln	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Münster	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Osnabrück	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Regensburg	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Salzburg	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Stuttgart	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Vienna	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Zurich	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14

## Asia

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
London	12-17	17	12	15-20	20	15
Paris	10-15	15	10	12-18	18	12
Rome	14-20	20	14	16-22	22	16
Madrid	16-22	22	16	18-24	24	18
Barcelona	18-24	24	18	20-26	26	20
Amsterdam	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Brussels	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Frankfurt	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Hamburg	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Berlin	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Cologne	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Düsseldorf	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Essen	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Köln	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Münster	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Osnabrück	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Regensburg	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Salzburg	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Stuttgart	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Vienna	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Zurich	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14

## Africa

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
London	12-17	17	12	15-20	20	15
Paris	10-15	15	10	12-18	18	12
Rome	14-20	20	14	16-22	22	16
Madrid	16-22	22	16	18-24	24	18
Barcelona	18-24	24	18	20-26	26	20
Amsterdam	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Brussels	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Frankfurt	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Hamburg	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Berlin	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Cologne	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Düsseldorf	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Essen	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Köln	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Münster	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Osnabrück	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Regensburg	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Salzburg	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Stuttgart	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Vienna	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14
Zurich	12-18	18	12	14-20	20	14

## Latin America

Miss Brown wondering what short	43 Possida 44 Waverling 45 Alval of 50 Houston 52 "have it" 53 V.P.V. Virg family 54 Lonessy? 61 Talk-sho Whitney 62 Solor to 63 Take the 64 "take the Ending for percent 65 Finissers 66 On-m-ml percent
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